

## NOVEL RECEPTOR-TYPE PHOSPHOTYROSINE PHOSPHATASE-ALPHA

The present application is a continuation-in-part  
5 of U.S application Serial No. 07/654,188, filed  
February 26, 1991, which was a continuation-in-part of  
U.S. application Serial No. 07/551,270, filed July 11,  
1990, now abandoned. The entire contents of both of  
the above applications are hereby incorporated by  
10 reference.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The invention in the field of biochemistry and  
15 cell and molecular biology relates to novel receptor-  
type protein tyrosine phosphatase proteins or  
glycoproteins, termed RPTP $\alpha$ , RPTP $\beta$  and RPTP $\gamma$  (also  
designated R-PTPase- $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ ), DNA coding therefor,  
methods for production and identification of the  
20 proteins, and methods for screening compounds capable  
of binding to and inhibiting or stimulating PTPase  
enzymatic activity.

### 2. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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The identification of several growth factor  
receptors and retroviral oncogenes as tyrosine-  
specific protein kinases indicated that protein  
phosphorylation on tyrosine residues plays a key role  
30 in cellular growth control. This notion has recently  
received support by the observation that the level of  
tyrosine phosphorylation of enzymes thought to play an  
important role in signal transduction (such as  
phospholipase C) correlates with their increased  
35 activity upon growth factor stimulation, thus  
establishing a functional role for tyrosine

phosphorylation (Ullrich, A., et al., Cell 61:203-212 (1990)).

5 The degree and pattern of phosphorylation of  
tyrosine residues on cellular proteins are regulated  
by the opposing activities of protein-tyrosine kinases  
(PTKases; ATP:protein-tyrosine O-phosphotransferase,  
EC 2.7.1.112) and protein-tyrosine-phosphatases  
(PTPases; protein-tyrosine-phosphate phosphohydrolase,  
10 EC 3.1.3.48). The structural characteristics and  
evolution of PTKases as well as their role in the  
regulation of cell growth have been reviewed (Hunter,  
T., et al., Annu. Rev. Biochem. 54:897-930 (1985);  
Ullrich, A., et al., supra).

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#### 2.1. PTKases

Tyrosine kinases comprise a discrete family of  
enzymes having common ancestry with, but major  
20 differences from, serine/threonine-specific protein  
kinases (Hanks, S.K. et al., (1988) Science 241, 42-  
52). The mechanisms leading to changes in activity of  
tyrosine kinases are best understood for receptor-type  
tyrosine kinases which have a transmembrane topology  
25 (Ullrich, A. et al., supra). With such kinases, the  
binding of specific ligands to the extracellular  
domain of these enzymes is thought to induce their  
oligomerization leading to an increase in tyrosine  
kinase activity and activation of the signal  
30 transduction pathways (Ullrich, A. et al., supra).  
The importance of this activity is supported by the  
knowledge that dysregulation of kinase activity  
through mutation or over-expression is a mechanism for  
oncogenic transformation (Hunter, T et al., supra;  
35 Ullrich, A. et al., 1990, supra).

## 2.2. PTPases

The protein phosphatases are composed of at least  
5 two separate and distinct families (Hunter, T. Cell,  
58:1013-1016 (1989)), the protein serine/threonine  
phosphatases and the protein tyrosine phosphatases.  
This is in contrast to protein kinases, which show  
clear sequence similarity between serine/threonine-  
10 specific and tyrosine-specific enzymes.

There appear to be two varieties of PTPase  
molecules. The first group is comprised of small,  
soluble enzymes that contain a single conserved  
phosphatase catalytic domain, and include (1)  
15 placental PTPase 1B (Charbonneau, H. et al., Proc.  
Natl. Acad. Sci. 86:5252-5256 (1989); Chernoff, J. et  
al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87:2735-2789 (1990)),  
(2) T-cell PTPase (Cool, D.E. et al., Proc. Natl.  
Acad. Sci. USA 86:5257- 5261 (1989)), and (3) rat  
20 brain PTPase (Guan, K., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.  
USA, 87:1501- 1505 (1990)).

The second group is made up of the more complex,  
receptor-linked PTPases, termed R-PTPases (or RPTPs),  
which are of high molecular weight and contain two  
25 tandemly repeated conserved domains separated by 56-57  
amino acids. One example of RPTPs are the leukocyte  
common antigens (LCA) (Ralph, S.J., EMBO J., 6:1251-  
1257 (1987); Charbonneau, H., et al., Proc. Natl.  
Acad. Sci. USA, 85:7182-7186 (1988)). LCA, also known  
30 as CD45, T200 and Ly-5 (reviewed in Thomas, M.L., Ann.  
Rev. Immunol. 7:339-369 (1989)) comprises a group of  
membrane glycoproteins expressed exclusively in  
hemopoietic (except late erythroid) cells, derived  
from a common gene by alternative splicing events  
35 involving the amino terminus of the proteins. Whereas  
the precise function of CD45 is unknown, many studies

have implicated these antigens in a number of processes, including the activity of cytotoxic T lymphocytes and natural killer cells, IL-2 receptor expression, B-cell differentiation, and T lymphocyte proliferation (Pingel, J.T. et al., Cell 58:1055-1065 (1989)).

Other examples of RPTPs are the LCA-related protein, LAR (Streuli, M., et al., J. Exp. Med., 168:1523-1530 (1988)), and the LAR-related Drosophila proteins DLAR and DPTP (Streuli, M., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 86:8698-8702 (1989)). Jirik et al. screened a cDNA library derived from the human hepatoblastoma cell line, HepG2, with a probe encoding the two PTPase domains of LCA (FASEB J. 4:A2082 (1990), abstr. 2253) and discovered a cDNA clone encoding a new RPTP, named He-PTP. The HePTP gene appeared to be expressed in a variety of human and murine cell lines and tissues.

While we are beginning to understand more about the structure and diversity of the PTPases, much remains to be learned about their cellular functions. It has been suggested (Tonks, N.K., et al., Biochemistry, 27:8695-8701 (1988)) that the small, soluble PTPase enzymes may have a "housekeeping" function. On the other hand, the RPTPs would be expected to be more restricted in their activities because of their location in the cell membrane and their potential regulation by extracellular ligands. Regarding the role of LCA (CD45) in T cells, it was found that T cell clones deficient in the expression of LCA failed to proliferate when stimulated by a specific antigen or by cross-linking of CD3 (Pingel, J.T., et al., supra). PTPase cross-linking inhibits T cell receptor CD3-mediated activation in human T cells (Kiener, P.A. et al., J. Immunol. 143:23-28 (1989)).

The PTPase activity of LCA plays a role in the activation of pp56<sup>lck</sup>, a lymphocyte-specific PTKase (Mustelin, T., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 86:6302-6306 (1989); Ostergaard, H.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 86:8959-8963 (1989)). These authors hypothesized that the phosphatase activity of LCA activates pp56<sup>lck</sup> by dephosphorylation of a C-terminal tyrosine residue, which may, in turn, be related to T-cell activation.

Using site-directed mutagenesis to determine which of four conserved cysteines in LCA (two per phosphatase domain) was required for enzyme activity toward artificial substrates, Streuli et al. (1989, supra) found that only one cysteine residue (residue 177 of LCA phosphatase domain-1) of LCA was essential for activity, indicating that, most likely, only the first phosphatase domain has enzymatic activity. However, the possibility that the second domain can dephosphorylate a different substrate was not excluded. More recently, Streuli et. al. (EMBO J., 9:2399-2407 (1990)) determined that the second conserved domain of LCA (and of LAR) lacked detectable phosphatase activity but sequences within the domain could influence substrate specificity.

In order to better understand and to be able to control phosphotyrosine metabolism, one must comprehend not only the role of kinase activity, but also the action of phosphatase enzymes as well. Elevation of cellular phosphotyrosine may occur through mechanisms not involving the activation of a tyrosine kinase itself. For instance, expression of the v-crk oncogene, though not a tyrosine kinase itself, induces the phosphorylation of tyrosine residues through a poorly understood mechanism (Mayer, B.J. et al. (1988) Nature 332, 272-275). Potentially,

such an outcome could result from either mutation of the substrate or through a general decrease in cellular phosphatase activity, especially in view of  
5 the normally high turnover rate of cellular tyrosine-phosphate (Sefton, B.M. et al. (1980) Cell 20, 807-816). The latter possibility is suggested by the demonstration that tyrosine phosphatase inhibitors can "reversibly transform" cells (Klarlund, J.K. Cell 41:  
10 707-717 (1985)). PTPases could therefore be viewed as potential recessive oncogenes.

It is becoming clear that dephosphorylation of tyrosine can by itself function as an important regulatory mechanism. Dephosphorylation of a C-  
15 terminal tyrosine residue stimulates tyrosine kinase activity in the src-family of tyrosine kinases (Hunter, T. (1987) Cell 49, 1-4). Tyrosine dephosphorylation has been suggested to be an obligatory step in the mitotic activation of the MPF  
20 (maturation promoting factor) kinase (Morla, A.O. et al. (1989) Cell 58, 193-203). Lastly, mutant analysis of primitive eukaryotes has established crucial roles for serine phosphatase in cellular physiology (Cyert, M.S. et al. (1989) Cell 57, 891-893). These  
25 observations point out the need in the art for increasing our understanding of the mechanisms that regulate tyrosine phosphatase activity.

It is clear in the art that further analysis of structure-function relationships among these membrane  
30 receptors are needed to gain important understanding of the mechanisms of cell growth, differentiation, and oncogenesis.

### 3. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The inventors have conceived of a role for RPTPs  
5 in cellular control mechanisms, both as potential  
anti-oncogenes, and as effectors in a newly discovered  
mechanism of transmembrane signalling. They therefore  
undertook a search for an RPTP potentially involved in  
such processes, and describe herein the identification  
10 of a novel, widely expressed member of the RPTP  
family, which has a transmembrane topology.  
Importantly, its extracellular domain is unrelated to  
any other RPTP heretofore described. The novel RPTPs,  
in a manner analogous to receptor tyrosine kinases,  
15 are subject to direct regulation by a variety of  
different extracellular ligands.

The present invention thus provides a human  
receptor-type protein tyrosine phosphatase (RPTP)  
protein or glycoprotein molecule other than leucocyte  
20 common antigen (LCA or CD45) and leucocyte common  
antigen-related protein (LAR), a functional derivative  
of the human RPTP or a homolog of the human RPTP in  
another mammalian species. When the molecule is of  
natural origin, it is substantially free of other  
25 proteins or glycoproteins with which it is natively  
associated. This naturally-occurring molecule is  
normally present in mammalian liver, kidney and brain.  
Alternatively, the RPTP molecule may not be of natural  
origin, such as one prepared by chemical or  
30 recombinant means.

The substantially pure RPTP protein or  
glycoprotein of the invention may be produced by  
biochemical purification of the glycoprotein of  
natural origin; alternatively, the RPTP may be  
35 produced by recombinant means in prokaryotic or  
eukaryotic hosts.

In particular, the invention is directed to the molecule RPTP $\alpha$ , preferably human RPTP $\alpha$  having the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:1) shown in Figures 4 and 8, or a functional derivative thereof. In another embodiment, the invention is directed to human RPTP $\beta$ . In yet another embodiment, the invention is directed to human RPTP $\gamma$ .

The invention is further directed to a nucleic acid molecule consisting essentially of a nucleotide sequence encoding RPTP $\alpha$  of mouse or human origin, or RPTP $\beta$  or RPTP $\gamma$ , both of human origin, or a functional derivative thereof. The nucleic acid molecule may be in the form of cDNA or genomic DNA. Preferably, the nucleic acid molecule has the nucleotide sequence of human RPTP $\alpha$ -encoding DNA, SEQ ID NO:2, also shown in Figure 8. The invention is further directed to the nucleic acid molecule in the form of an expression vehicle, as well as prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts transformed with the nucleic acid molecule.

Also included in the present invention is a process for preparing an RPTP protein or glycoprotein of this invention, or a functional derivative thereof, comprising:

- (a) culturing a host capable of expressing the protein, glycoprotein or functional derivative under culturing conditions;
- (b) expressing the protein, glycoprotein or functional derivative; and
- (c) recovering the protein, glycoprotein or functional derivative from the culture.

The invention is directed to an antibody, polyclonal, monoclonal, or chimeric, specific for the RPTP $\alpha$  protein or glycoprotein.



The invention is also directed to a method for detecting the presence of nucleic acid encoding a normal or mutant RPTP in a subject comprising:

- 5 (a) contacting a cell or an extract thereof from the subject with an oligonucleotide probe encoding at least a portion of the normal or mutant RPTP under hybridizing conditions; and
- 10 (b) measuring the hybridization of the probe to the nucleic acid of the cell, thereby detecting the presence of the nucleic acid.

The DNA can be selectively amplified, using the polymerase chain reaction, prior to assay.

15 The invention is further directed to a method for detecting the presence, or measuring the quantity of an RPTP in cell or in a subject comprising:

- (a) contacting said cell or an extract thereof with an antibody specific for an epitope of the RPTP; and
- 20 (b) detecting the binding of the antibody to the cell or extract thereof, or measuring the quantity of antibody bound,

thereby detecting the presence or measuring the quantity of the RPTP.

25 The present invention is also directed to methods for identifying and isolating a compound capable of binding to an RPTP from a chemical or biological preparation comprising:

- 30 (a) attaching the RPTP or the ligand-binding portion thereof to a solid phase matrix;
- (b) contacting the chemical or biological preparation with the solid phase matrix allowing the compound to bind, and washing away any unbound material;
- (c) detecting the presence of the compound bound to
- 35 the solid phase; and, for purposes of isolation,

- (d) eluting the bound compound, thereby isolating the compound.

Finally, the invention includes a method for  
5 identifying a compound capable of stimulating or  
inhibiting the enzymatic activity of a RPTP,  
comprising:

- (a) contacting the compound with the RPTP in pure  
form, in a membrane preparation, or in a whole  
10 live or fixed cell;  
(b) incubating the mixture in step (a) for a  
sufficient interval;  
(c) measuring the enzymatic activity of the RPTP;  
(d) comparing the enzymatic activity to that of the  
15 RPTP incubated without the compound,  
thereby determining whether the compound stimulates or  
inhibits the activity.

In all the above methods, the RPTP is preferably  
RPTP $\alpha$ , most preferably, human RPTP $\alpha$ .

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#### 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID  
NO:4) and predicted amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:3)  
25 of murine RPTP $\alpha$ . Figure 1A (1A(1)-1A((3)) shows the  
sequence of the phage  $\lambda$ -109 cDNA insert (numbering  
refers to nucleotide positions) and predicted RPTP $\alpha$   
protein sequence (using the standard one-letter amino  
acid code). The putative trans-membrane domain (amino  
30 acids 143 to 166) is underlined as well as the  
potential N-linked glycosylation sites in the  
extracellular domain. The borders of homology between  
the tandemly repeated PTPase domains (I and II) are  
indicated by square brackets. Cysteine (C) residues  
35 conserved in the catalytic domain of all known RPTPs  
are also underlined. Figure 1B shows a schematic

structure of a  $\lambda$ -109 cDNA clone containing the RPTP $\alpha$  coding sequence. RPTP domains I and II are indicated as black boxes, the transmembrane domain is shaded.

5 The start of the N-terminally truncated PTP- $\Delta$ C protein (see Figure 3, below) is indicated by an arrow (at amino acid 214). The positions of restriction sites used for generating nested deletions for sequencing are indicated. Abbreviations: TM, transmembrane domain; B, BamHI site; Bs, BstEII site; N, NcoI site; 10 Nd, NdeI site; P, PstI site; R, EcoRI site; S: SacII site; St, StuI site.

Figure 2 is a Northern blot showing expression of the murine RPTP $\alpha$  mRNA. 5  $\mu$ g of Poly A<sup>+</sup> RNA from mouse 15 tissues and cell lines was fractionated on formaldehyde-containing agarose gels and subjected to Northern analysis using as a probe the entire RPTP $\alpha$  cDNA. The positions of the 28S and 18S ribosomal RNA are indicated. Lanes: 1, kidney; 2, lung; 3, heart; 20 4, stomach; 5, brain; 6, spleen; 7, liver; 8, NIH-3T3 fibroblast cell line (Honegger, A.M. et al. (1987) Cell 51, 199-209); 9, BAF prepro-B lymphoid cell line (Palacios, R. et al. (1985) Cell 41, 727-734).

Figure 3 is a gel pattern showing results of PAGE 25 of immunoprecipitates of the murine RPTP $\alpha$  protein. COS cells were transiently transfected using the DEAE-dextran method with a negative control plasmid (expression vector pLSV without insert), with either pLSV-PTP- $\alpha$  (the same expression vector containing the 30 RPTP $\alpha$  cDNA), or with the expression vector pLSV $\Delta$ C, designed to express a truncated RPTP $\alpha$  protein (PTP- $\Delta$ C, amino-acids 214-794, from which the transmembrane and extracellular domains have been removed). After metabolic labelling with [<sup>35</sup>S]-methionine, 35 immunoprecipitation was performed using either pre-immune serum (lanes 1 and 2) or with an antiserum

designated "2A" (lanes 3-8), raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to the C-terminus of the RPTP $\alpha$  protein in the absence or presence of 100  $\mu$ g of the immunizing peptide. Sizes of molecular weight markers are shown in kDa at the left margin. The arrow marks the position of the 130 kDa RPTP $\alpha$  protein (lane 5). Lane 1: pLSV, pre-immune serum; lane 2: pLSV-PTP- $\alpha$ , pre-immune serum; lane 3: pLSV, antiserum 2A; lane 4: pLSV, antiserum 2A in the presence of synthetic peptide; lane 5: pLSV-PTP- $\alpha$ , antiserum 2A; lane 6: pLSV-PTP- $\alpha$ , antiserum 2A in the presence of synthetic peptide; lane 7: pLSVAC, antiserum 2A; lane 8: pLSVAC, antiserum 2A in the presence of synthetic peptide.

Figure 4 shows the structure of human RPTP $\alpha$  deduced from the sequence of cDNA clones. Figure 4A is a composite restriction map [3615 base pairs (bp)] of overlapping clones 31-4 and 27-1, which together contain the entire coding region of human RPTP $\alpha$ . Figure 4B shows the relative positions of clones 31-4 and 27-1. Both strands of each clone were sequenced in their entirety by using a series of oligonucleotide primers. The hatched region in clone 31-4 corresponds to the fragment used as probe for the Northern blot (see Figure 6, below) as well as for the chromosome assignment. Figure 4C shows the different domains of RPTP $\alpha$ . Figure 4D provides a comparison of the amino acid sequences of human (line 1) [SEQ ID NO:1] and mouse (line 2) [SEQ ID NO:3] RPTP $\alpha$ . The single-letter amino acid code is used. Only the differences are shown. The dashed line indicates a stretch of amino acids not present in the mouse sequence. The coding portion of human RPTP $\alpha$ , and its position relative to clones 31-4 and 27-1 (Figure 4B), is shown at the top. The following regions are designated in encircled

Roman numerals: signal peptide (I), extracellular domain with potential N-glycosylation sites for the human protein underlined (II), transmembrane (III), juxtamembrane (IV), first phosphatase domain (V), interdomain (VI), second phosphatase domain (VII), C terminus (VIII).

Figure 5 shows a comparison of the amino acid sequences of the first (Figure 5A) and second (Figure 5B) conserved phosphatase domains of human RPTPs LCA,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ . CON is the consensus sequence: a capital letter indicates complete agreement, while a small letter indicates agreement among two or three of the four sequences. A dash indicates lack of consensus.

Figure 6 shows a Northern blot pattern indicating relative expression of human RPTP $\alpha$  in various tissues and cell lines, as determined by hybridization with RPTP $\alpha$  probe (Upper) and  $\beta$ -actin probe (Lower). Total RNA (five left lanes) or poly (A)<sup>+</sup> RNA (five right lanes) samples from the indicated human cell lines or tissues were analyzed. A431 is a human epidermoid carcinoma cell line; HEL is an erythroleukemia cell line; all other lanes represent flash-frozen tissues samples (HUVEC - human umbilical vein endothelial cells).

Figure 7 is a matrix diagram which shows the chromosomal localization of human RPTP $\alpha$  based on analysis of a panel of 17 rodent-human somatic cell hybrids. A completely stippled box indicates that the hybrid contained the human chromosome indicated in the upper row; lower-right stippling indicates presence of the long arm of (or part of the long arm, indicated by a smaller fraction of stippling) of the chromosome; upper-left stippling indicates presence of the short arm (or partial short arm) of the chromosome; an open box indicates absence of the chromosome. The boxes in

the column for chromosome 20 are blackened to highlight correlation of presence of this chromosome (or chromosome region) with the presence of the RPTP $\alpha$  gene. The pattern of retention of the human RPTP $\alpha$  sequences in the hybrids is shown at right (RPTP $\alpha$ ): presence of the gene is indicated by a "+" in a black box; absence of the gene is indicated by a "-" in an open box.

Figure 8 shows the complete nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:2) and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:1) of human RPTP $\alpha$ .

#### 5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Through the use of recombinant DNA methods, the present inventors have identified novel mammalian receptor-type (transmembrane) protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPase; EC 3.1.3.48). The murine RPTP $\alpha$  has 794 amino acids, whereas the human RPTP $\alpha$  has 802 amino acids. In view of its receptor-like structure, and the likelihood that it is part of a family, the inventors have termed this protein, RPTP $\alpha$  (receptor protein tyrosine phosphatase alpha). The family is designated herein as "RPTP."

RPTP $\alpha$  has an intracellular domain homologous to the catalytic domains of other tyrosine phosphatases. The inventors have further characterized the 142 amino acid extracellular domain (including signal peptide) as having a high serine and threonine content (32%) and 8 potential N-glycosylation sites. The inventors have produced cDNA clones coding for the novel protein, and expressed the protein from eukaryotic hosts. Northern analysis has been used to identify the natural expression of the protein in various cells and tissues. They have further produced a polyclonal

antibody to the protein by immunization with a synthetic peptide of RPTP $\alpha$ , which identifies a 130 kDa protein in cells transfected with a cDNA clone  
5 encoding a portion of RPTP $\alpha$ .

Remarkably, in addition to being composed of intracellular domains having enzymatic activity, the receptor family to which RPTPs belong includes transmembrane proteins having and N-terminal  
10 extracellular domains; this is analogous to the tyrosine kinase enzyme family (Tonks, N.K. et al. (1988) Biochemistry 27, 8695-8701; Charbonneau, H. et al. (1988) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85, 7182-7186; Streuli, M. et al., (1988) J. Exp. Med. 168, 1523-  
15 2530; Streuli, M. et al., (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86, 8698-8702). The present inventors have therefore concluded that ligands in the extracellular environment can control the activity of this membrane-associated subclass of PTPases.

20 RPTP $\alpha$  and the other RPTPs of the present invention are useful in methods for screening drugs and other agents which are capable of activating or inhibiting the RPTP activity, and thereby affecting major pathways of cellular metabolism. By attaching  
25 an intact RPTP, or the ligand-binding portion thereof, to a solid phase matrix, an affinity probe is created which can be used to screen biological products or chemical agents for their capacity to interact with the receptor on the basis of their binding activity.  
30 Bound material can then be eluted from the affinity probe in purified form.

Methods for coupling proteins and peptides to the solid phase, the solid phase substances useful in these methods, and means for elution, are well known  
35 to those of skill in the art.

The RPTP protein or derivatives thereof having enzymatic activity can be used for testing of compounds capable of enhancing or inhibiting the phosphatase activity. The ability of a compound under test to modify phosphatase activity can be tested in an in vitro system wherein the test compound is added to purified RPTP protein or enzymatically active derivatives thereof, and the affects on enzyme activity measured using standard enzymological procedures well known to those of skill in the art.

Alternatively, the action of a compound on RPTP activity can be measured in a whole cell preparation using live or fixed cells, or a membrane fraction derived from live or fixed cells. This method is useful for screening compounds acting via the extracellular receptor portion of the protein, as well as compounds acting directly on the enzymatic portion of the protein. A test compound is incubated with cells, or with a membrane preparation derived therefrom, which express high amounts of the RPTP of this invention, such as transfected COS or NIH-3T3 cells. The amount of cellular phosphotyrosine is then measured, using methods well-known in the art (Honegger, A.M. et al., Cell 51:199-209 (1987); Margolis, B. et al., Cell 57:1101-1107 (1989)). The results are compared to results obtained in the absence of the test compound, or in the absence or presence of a known activator of RPTP enzymatic activity. In such studies, the action of the test compound in the presence of an activator of tyrosine kinase can also be measured.

A compound which stimulates RPTP activity will result in a net decrease in the amount of phosphotyrosine, whereas a compound which inhibits



RPTP activity will result in a net increase in the amount of phosphotyrosine.

In the case of growth factor receptors which are tyrosine kinases, such as the receptors for epidermal growth factor (EGF) and for platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), tyrosine phosphorylation is linked to cell growth and to oncogenic transformation.

Activation of a PTPase, leading to dephosphorylation, would serve as a counterregulatory mechanism to prevent or inhibit growth, and might serve as an endogenous regulatory mechanism against cancer. Thus, mutation or dysregulation of this receptor/enzyme system may promote susceptibility to cancer

The insulin receptor is also a tyrosine kinase, and phosphorylation of tyrosine in cells bearing insulin receptors would be associated with normal physiological function. In contrast to the case of cell growth and cancer, activation of an RPTP would counteract insulin effects. Subnormal RPTP levels or enzymatic activity would act to remove a normal counterregulatory mechanisms. Perhaps more important, though, over-activity, or inappropriate activation, of a RPTP would be expected to inhibit or totally prevent the action of insulin on cells, leading to diabetes (of an insulin-resistant variety). Thus, susceptibility to diabetes may be associated with RPTP dysregulation.

Therefore, the methods of the present invention for identifying normal or mutant RPTP genes, or for measuring the amount or activity of RPTP associated with a cell or tissue, can serve as methods for identifying susceptibility to cancer, diabetes, or other diseases associated with alterations in cellular phosphotyrosine metabolism.

The present invention provides methods for evaluating the presence and the level of normal or mutant RPTP in a subject. Absence, or more typically, low expression of the RPTP, or presence of a mutant RPTP, in an individual may serve as an important predictor of susceptibility to oncogenic transformation and the development of cancer.

Alternatively, over-expression of RPTP, possibly due to a mutant receptor/enzyme system insensitive to negative regulation, or due to overabundance of a stimulatory ligand in the body, may serve as an important predictor of susceptibility to diabetes.

Oligonucleotide probes encoding various portions of the RPTP (see below) are used to test cells from a subject for the presence DNA or RNA sequences encoding the RPTP. A preferred probe would be one directed to the nucleic acid sequence encoding at least 4 amino acid residues, and preferably at least 5 amino acid residues, of the RPTP $\alpha$  or other RPTP protein of the present invention. Qualitative or quantitative assays can be performed using such probes. For example, Northern analysis (see Examples III and VI, below) is used to measure expression of an RPTP mRNA in a cell or tissue preparation.

Such methods can be used even with very small amounts of DNA obtained from an individual, following use of selective amplification techniques.

Recombinant DNA methodologies capable of amplifying purified nucleic acid fragments have long been recognized. Typically, such methodologies involve the introduction of the nucleic acid fragment into a DNA or RNA vector, the clonal amplification of the vector, and the recovery of the amplified nucleic acid

fragment. Examples of such methodologies are provided by Cohen et al. (U.S. Patent 4,237,224), Sambrook et

al. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989), which references are herein incorporated by reference).

Recently, an in vitro, enzymatic method has been described which is capable of increasing the concentration of such desired nucleic acid molecules. This method has been referred to as the "polymerase chain reaction or "PCR" (Mullis, K. et al., Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 51:263-273 (1986); Erlich, H. et al., EP 50,424; EP 84,796, EP 258,017, EP 237,362; Mullis, K., EP 201,184; Mullis, K. et al., US 4,683,202; Erlich, H., US 4,582,788; and Saiki, R. et al., US 4,683,194).

The polymerase chain reaction provides a method for selectively increasing the concentration of a particular nucleic acid sequence even when that sequence has not been previously purified and is present only in a single copy in a particular sample. The method can be used to amplify either single- or double-stranded DNA. The essence of the method involves the use of two oligonucleotide probes to serve as primers for the template-dependent, polymerase mediated replication of a desired nucleic acid molecule.

The precise nature of the two oligonucleotide probes of the PCR method is critical to the success of the method. As is well known, a molecule of DNA or RNA possesses directionality, which is conferred through the 5'-3' linkage of the phosphate groups of the molecule. Sequences of DNA or RNA are linked together through the formation of a phosphodiester bond between the terminal 5' phosphate group of one sequence and the terminal 3' hydroxyl group of a second sequence. Polymerase dependent amplification of

a nucleic acid molecule proceeds by the addition of a 5' nucleotide triphosphate to the 3' hydroxyl end of a nucleic acid molecule. Thus, the action of a

5 polymerase extends the 3' end of a nucleic acid molecule. These inherent properties are exploited in the selection of the oligonucleotide probes of the PCR. The oligonucleotide sequences of the probes of the PCR method are selected such that they contain  
10 sequences identical to, or complementary to, sequences which flank the particular nucleic acid sequence whose amplification is desired.

More specifically, the oligonucleotide sequences of the "first" probe is selected such that it is  
15 capable of hybridizing to an oligonucleotide sequence located 3' to the desired sequence, whereas the oligonucleotide sequence of the "second" probe is selected such that it contains an oligonucleotide sequence identical to one present 5' to the desired  
20 region. Both probes possess 3' hydroxy groups, and therefore can serve as primers for nucleic acid synthesis.

In the PCR, the reaction conditions are cycled between those conducive to hybridization and nucleic  
25 acid polymerization, and those which result in the denaturation of duplex molecules. In the first step of the reaction, the nucleic acids of the sample are transiently heated, and then cooled, in order to denature any double-stranded molecules which may be  
30 present. The "first" and "second" probes are then added to the sample at a concentration which greatly exceeds that of the desired nucleic acid molecule. When the sample is incubated under conditions conducive to hybridization and polymerization, the  
35 "first" probe will hybridize to the nucleic acid molecule of the sample at a position 3' to the

sequence to be amplified. If the nucleic acid molecule of the sample was initially double-stranded, the "second" probe will hybridize to the complementary strand of the nucleic acid molecule at a position 3' to the sequence which is the complement of the sequence whose amplification is desired. Upon addition of a polymerase, the 3' ends of the "first" and (if the nucleic acid molecule was double-stranded) "second" probes will be extended. The extension of the "first" probe will result in the synthesis of an oligonucleotide having the exact sequence of the desired nucleic acid. Extension of the "second" probe will result in the synthesis of an oligonucleotide having the exact sequence of the complement of the desired nucleic acid.

The PCR reaction is capable of exponential amplification of specific nucleic acid sequences because the extension product of the "first" probe, of necessity, contains a sequence which is complementary to a sequence of the "second" probe, and thus can serve as a template for the production of an extension product of the "second" probe. Similarly, the extension product of the "second" probe, of necessity, contains a sequence which is complementary to a sequence of the "first" probe, and thus can serve as a template for the production of an extension product of the "first" probe. Thus, by permitting cycles of polymerization, and denaturation, a geometric increase in the concentration of the desired nucleic acid molecule can be achieved. Reviews of the PCR are provided by Mullis, K.B. (Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol. 51:263-273 (1986)); Saiki, R.K., et al. (Bio/Technology 3:1008-1012 (1985)); and Mullis, K.B., et al. (Meth. Enzymol. 155:335-350 (1987)).

In one embodiment, the invention is directed to a naturally occurring mammalian RPTP $\alpha$ . In another embodiment, the invention is directed to a recombinant mammalian RPTP $\alpha$ . The preferred RPTPs of the present invention are of human origin. The invention provides the naturally occurring molecule substantially free of other proteins with which it is natively associated. "Substantially free of other proteins or glycoproteins" indicates that the protein has been purified away from at least 90 per cent (on a weight basis), and from even at least 99 per cent if desired, of other proteins and glycoproteins with which it is natively associated, and is therefore substantially free of them. That can be achieved by subjecting the cells, tissue or fluids containing the RPTP to standard protein purification techniques such as immunoadsorbent columns bearing monoclonal antibodies reactive against the protein. Other forms of affinity purification can utilize solid-phase substrates which can bind the PTPase domain, or a ligand that will bind to the receptor domain. Alternatively, the purification can be achieved by a combination of standard methods, such as ammonium sulfate precipitation, molecular sieve chromatography, and ion exchange chromatography.

It will be understood that the mammalian RPTP of the present invention can be biochemically purified from a variety of cell or tissue sources. For preparation of naturally occurring RPTP, tissues such as mammalian placenta or brain, especially of human origin, are preferred.

Alternatively, because the gene for the RPTP can be isolated or synthesized, the polypeptide can be synthesized substantially free of other proteins or glycoproteins of mammalian origin in a prokaryotic

organism or in a non-mammalian eukaryotic organism, if desired. As intended by the present invention, a recombinant RPTP $\alpha$  molecule produced in mammalian  
5 cells, such as transfected COS, NIH-3T3, or CHO cells, for example, is either a naturally occurring protein sequence or a functional derivative thereof. Where a naturally occurring protein or glycoprotein is produced by recombinant means, it is provided  
10 substantially free of the other proteins and glycoproteins with which it is natively associated.

Alternatively, methods are well known for the synthesis of polypeptides of desired sequence on solid phase supports and their subsequent separation from  
15 the support.

In a further embodiment, the invention provides "functional derivatives" of the RPTP. By "functional derivative" is meant a "fragment," "variant," "analog," or "chemical derivative" of the RPTP, which  
20 terms are defined below. A functional derivative retains at least a portion of the function of the RPTP, such as binding to a specific antibody, phosphatase enzymatic activity or binding of the extracellular domain to a ligand, which permits  
25 its utility in accordance with the present invention.

A "fragment" of the RPTP refers to any subset of the molecule, that is, a shorter peptide.

A "variant" of the RPTP refers to a molecule substantially similar to either the entire peptide or a  
30 fragment thereof. Variant peptides may be conveniently prepared by direct chemical synthesis of the variant peptide, using methods well-known in the art.

Alternatively, amino acid sequence variants of  
35 the peptide can be prepared by mutations in the DNA which encodes the synthesized peptide. Such variants

include, for example, deletions from, or insertions or substitutions of, residues within the amino acid sequence. Any combination of deletion, insertion, and substitution may also be made to arrive at the final construct, provided that the final construct possesses the desired activity. Obviously, the mutations that will be made in the DNA encoding the variant peptide must not alter the reading frame and preferably will not create complementary regions that could produce secondary mRNA structure (see European Patent Publication No. EP 75,444).

At the genetic level, these variants ordinarily are prepared by site-directed mutagenesis (as exemplified by Adelman *et al.*, DNA 2:183 (1983)) of nucleotides in the DNA encoding the peptide molecule, thereby producing DNA encoding the variant, and thereafter expressing the DNA in recombinant cell culture (see below). The variants typically exhibit the same qualitative biological activity as the nonvariant peptide.

An "analog" of the RPTP refers to a non-natural molecule substantially similar to either the entire molecule or a fragment thereof.

A "chemical derivative" of the RPTP contains additional chemical moieties not normally a part of the peptide. Covalent modifications of the peptide are included within the scope of this invention. Such modifications may be introduced into the molecule by reacting targeted amino acid residues of the peptide with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected side chains or terminal residues.

Cysteiny1 residues most commonly are reacted with alpha-haloacetates (and corresponding amines), such as chloroacetic acid or chloroacetamide, to give



carboxymethyl or carboxyamidomethyl derivatives.

Cysteinyl residues also are derivatized by reaction with bromotrifluoroacetone, alpha-bromo- beta-(5-

5 imidozoyl)propionic acid, chloroacetyl phosphate, N-alkylmaleimides, 3-nitro-2-pyridyl disulfide, methyl 2-pyridyl disulfide, p-chloromercuribenzoate, 2-chloromercuri-4- nitrophenol, or chloro-7-nitrobenzo-2-oxa-1,3-diazole.

10 Histidyl residues are derivatized by reaction with diethylprocarbonate at pH 5.5-7.0 because this agent is relatively specific for the histidyl side chain. Para-bromophenacyl bromide also is useful; the reaction is preferably performed in 0.1 M sodium  
15 cacodylate at pH 6.0.

Lysinyl and amino terminal residues are reacted with succinic or other carboxylic acid anhydrides. Derivatization with these agents has the effect of reversing the charge of the lysinyl residues. Other  
20 suitable reagents for derivatizing alpha-amino-containing residues include imidoesters such as methyl picolinimide; pyridoxal phosphate; pyridoxal; chloroborohydride; trinitrobenzenesulfonic acid; O-methylisourea; 2,4 pentanedione; and transaminase-  
25 catalyzed reaction with glyoxylate.

Arginyl residues are modified by reaction with one or several conventional reagents, among them phenylglyoxal, 2,3- butanedione, 1,2-cyclohexanedione, and ninhydrin. Derivatization of arginine residues  
30 requires that the reaction be performed in alkaline conditions because of the high  $pK_a$  of the guanidine functional group. Furthermore, these reagents may react with the groups of lysine as well as the arginine epsilon-amino group.

35 The specific modification of tyrosyl residues per se has been studied extensively, with particular

interest in introducing spectral labels into tyrosyl residues by reaction with aromatic diazonium compounds or tetranitromethane. Most commonly, N-acetylimidizol  
5 and tetranitromethane are used to form O-acetyl tyrosyl species and 3-nitro derivatives, respectively.

Carboxyl side groups (aspartyl or glutamyl) are selectively modified by reaction with carbodiimides ( $R'-N-C-N-R'$ ) such as 1-cyclohexyl-3-(2-morpholinyl-  
10 (4-ethyl) carbodiimide or 1-ethyl-3-(4-azonia-4,4-dimethylpentyl) carbodiimide. Furthermore, aspartyl and glutamyl residues are converted to asparaginyl and glutaminyl residues by reaction with ammonium ions.

Glutaminyl and asparaginyl residues are  
15 frequently deamidated to the corresponding glutamyl and aspartyl residues. Alternatively, these residues are deamidated under mildly acidic conditions. Either form of these residues falls within the scope of this invention.

20 Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful for cross-linking the peptide to a water-insoluble support matrix or to other macromolecular carriers. Commonly used cross-linking agents include, e.g., 1,1-bis(diazoacetyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-  
25 hydroxysuccinimide esters, for example, esters with 4-azidosalicylic acid, homobifunctional imidoesters, including disuccinimidyl esters such as 3,3'-dithiobis(succinimidyl-propionate), and bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimido-1,8-octane.

30 Derivatizing agents such as methyl-3-[(p-azidophenyl)dithio]propioimide yield photoactivatable intermediates that are capable of forming crosslinks in the presence of light. Alternatively, reactive water-insoluble matrices such  
35 as cyanogen bromide-activated carbohydrates and the reactive substrates described in U.S. Patent Nos.

3,969,287; 3,691,016; 4,195,128; 4,247,642; 4,229,537; and 4,330,440 are employed for protein immobilization.

Other modifications include hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl or threonyl residues, methylation of the alpha-amino groups of lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains (T.E. Creighton, Proteins: Structure and Molecule Properties, W.H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, pp. 79-86 (1983)), acetylation of the N-terminal amine, and, in some instances, amidation of the C-terminal carboxyl groups.

Such derivatized moieties may improve the solubility, absorption, biological half life, and the like. The moieties may alternatively eliminate or attenuate any undesirable side effect of the protein and the like. Moieties capable of mediating such effects are disclosed, for example, in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 16th ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA (1980)

This invention is also directed to an antibody specific for an epitope of RPTP, preferably, of RPTP $\alpha$ , most preferably of human RPTP $\alpha$ , and the use of such antibody to detect the presence of, or measure the quantity or concentration of, the RPTP in a cell, a cell or tissue extract, or a biological fluid.

The term "antibody" is meant to include polyclonal antibodies, monoclonal antibodies (mAbs), chimeric antibodies, and anti-idiotypic (anti-Id) antibodies.

Polyclonal antibodies are heterogeneous populations of antibody molecules derived from the sera of animals immunized with an antigen.

Monoclonal antibodies are a substantially homogeneous population of antibodies to specific antigens. MAb's may be obtained by methods known to

those skilled in the art. See, for example Kohler and Milstein, Nature 256:495-497 (1975) and U.S. Patent No. 4,376,110. Such antibodies may be of any  
5 immunoglobulin class including IgG, IgM, IgE, IgA, GILD and any subclass thereof. The hybridoma producing the mAbs of this invention may be cultivated in vitro or in vivo. Production of high titers of mAbs in vivo production makes this the presently  
10 preferred method of production. Briefly, cells from the individual hybridomas are injected intraperitoneally into pristane-primed BALB/c mice to produce ascites fluid containing high concentrations of the desired mAbs. MABs of isotype IgM or IgG may  
15 be purified from such ascites fluids, or from culture supernatants, using column chromatography methods well known to those of skill in the art.

Chimeric antibodies are molecules different portions of which are derived from different animal  
20 species, such as those having variable region derived from a murine mAb and a human immunoglobulin constant region. Chimeric antibodies and methods for their production are known in the art ( Cabilly et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:3273-3277 (1984); Morrison  
25 et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:6851-6855 (1984); Boulianne et al., Nature 312:643-646 (1984); Cabilly et al., European Patent Application 125023 (published November 14, 1984); Neuberger et al., Nature 314:268-270 (1985); Taniguchi et al., European  
30 Patent Application 171496 (published February 19, 1985); Morrison et al., European Patent Application 173494 (published March 5, 1986); Neuberger et al., PCT Application WO 86/01533 (published March 13, 1986); Kudo et al., European Patent Application  
35 184187 (published June 11, 1986); Morrison et al., European Patent Application 173494 (published March 5,

1986); Sahagan et al., J. Immunol. 137:1066-1074  
(1986); Robinson et al., International Patent Publi-  
cation #PCT/US86/02269 (published 7 May 1987); Liu  
5 et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:3439-3443  
(1987); Sun et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA  
84:214-218 (1987); Better et al., Science 240:1041-  
1043 (1988)). These references are hereby  
incorporated by reference.

10 An anti-idiotypic (anti-Id) antibody is an  
antibody which recognizes unique determinants  
generally associated with the antigen-binding site of  
an antibody. An anti-Id antibody can be prepared by  
immunizing an animal of the same species and genetic  
15 type (e.g. mouse strain) as the source of the mAb with  
the mAb to which an anti-Id is being prepared. The  
immunized animal will recognize and respond to the  
idiotypic determinants of the immunizing antibody by  
producing an antibody to these idiotypic determinants  
20 (the anti-Id antibody).

The anti-Id antibody may also be used as an  
"immunogen" to induce an immune response in yet  
another animal, producing a so-called anti-anti-Id  
antibody. The anti-anti-Id may be epitopically  
25 identical to the original mAb which induced the anti-  
Id. Thus, by using antibodies to the idiotypic  
determinants of a mAb, it is possible to identify  
other clones expressing antibodies of identical  
specificity.

30 Accordingly, mAbs generated against the RPTP of  
the present invention may be used to induce anti-Id  
antibodies in suitable animals, such as BALB/c mice.  
Spleen cells from such immunized mice are used to  
produce anti-Id hybridomas secreting anti-Id mAbs.  
35 Further, the anti-Id mAbs can be coupled to a carrier  
such as keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH) and used to

immunize additional BALB/c mice. Sera from these mice will contain anti-anti-Id antibodies that have the binding properties of the original mAb specific for a RPTP epitope.

The anti-Id mAbs thus have their own idiotypic epitopes, or "idiotopes" structurally similar to the epitope being evaluated, such as RPTP $\alpha$ .

The term "antibody" is also meant to include both intact molecules as well as fragments thereof, such as, for example, Fab and F(ab')<sub>2</sub>, which are capable of binding antigen. Fab and F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments lack the Fc fragment of intact antibody, clear more rapidly from the circulation, and may have less non-specific tissue binding than an intact antibody (Wahl et al., J. Nucl. Med. 24:316-325 (1983)).

It will be appreciated that Fab and F(ab')<sub>2</sub> and other fragments of the antibodies useful in the present invention may be used for the detection and quantitation of RPTP according to the methods disclosed herein for intact antibody molecules. . Such fragments are typically produced by proteolytic cleavage, using enzymes such as papain (to produce Fab fragments) or pepsin (to produce F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments).

An antibody is said to be "capable of binding" a molecule if it is capable of specifically reacting with the molecule to thereby bind the molecule to the antibody. The term "epitope" is meant to refer to that portion of any molecule capable of being bound by an antibody which can also be recognized by that antibody. Epitopes or "antigenic determinants" usually consist of chemically active surface groupings of molecules such as amino acids or sugar side chains and have specific three dimensional structural characteristics as well as specific charge characteristics.

An "antigen" is a molecule or a portion of a molecule capable of being bound by an antibody which is additionally capable of inducing an animal to produce antibody capable of binding to an epitope of that antigen. An antigen may have one, or more than one epitope. The specific reaction referred to above is meant to indicate that the antigen will react, in a highly selective manner, with its corresponding antibody and not with the multitude of other antibodies which may be evoked by other antigens.

The antibodies, or fragments of antibodies, useful in the present invention may be used to quantitatively or qualitatively detect the presence of cells which express the RPTP protein. This can be accomplished by immunofluorescence techniques employing a fluorescently labeled antibody (see below) coupled with light microscopic, flow cytometric, or fluorimetric detection.

The antibodies (of fragments thereof) useful in the present invention may be employed histologically, as in immunofluorescence or immunoelectron microscopy, for in situ detection of RPTP. In situ detection may be accomplished by removing a histological specimen from a patient, and providing the a labeled antibody of the present invention to such a specimen. The antibody (or fragment) is preferably provided by applying or by overlaying the labeled antibody (or fragment) to a biological sample. Through the use of such a procedure, it is possible to determine not only the presence of the RPTP but also its distribution on the examined tissue. Using the present invention, those of ordinary skill will readily perceive that any of a wide variety of histological methods (such as staining procedures) can be modified in order to achieve such in situ detection. Such assays for RPTP

typically comprises incubating a biological sample, such as a biological fluid, a tissue extract, freshly harvested cells such as lymphocytes or leucocytes, or  
5 cells which have been incubated in tissue culture, in the presence of a detectably labeled antibody capable of identifying RPTP, and detecting the antibody by any of a number of techniques well-known in the art.

The biological sample may be treated with a solid  
10 phase support such as nitrocellulose, or other solid support which is capable of immobilizing cells, cell particles or soluble proteins. The support may then be washed with suitable buffers followed by treatment with the detectably labeled RPTP-specific antibody.  
15 The solid phase support may then be washed with the buffer a second time to remove unbound antibody. The amount of bound label on said solid support may then be detected by conventional means.

By "solid phase support" is intended any support  
20 capable of binding antigen or antibodies. Well-known supports, or carriers, include glass, polystyrene, polypropylene, polyethylene, dextran, nylon, amylases, natural and modified celluloses, polyacrylamides, gabbros, and magnetite. The nature of the carrier can  
25 be either soluble to some extent or insoluble for the purposes of the present invention. The support material may have virtually any possible structural configuration so long as the coupled molecule is capable of binding to an antigen or antibody. Thus,  
30 the support configuration may be spherical, as in a bead, or cylindrical, as in the inside surface of a test tube, or the external surface of a rod. Alternatively, the surface may be flat such as a sheet, test strip, etc. Preferred supports include  
35 polystyrene beads. Those skilled in the art will know many other suitable carriers for binding antibody or



antigen, or will be able to ascertain the same by use of routine experimentation.

5 The binding activity of a given lot of anti-RPTP antibody may be determined according to well known methods. Those skilled in the art will be able to determine operative and optimal assay conditions for each determination by employing routine experimentation.

10 Other such steps as washing, stirring, shaking, filtering and the like may be added to the assays as is customary or necessary for the particular situation.

15 One of the ways in which the RPTP-specific antibody can be detectably labeled is by linking the same to an enzyme and use in an enzyme immunoassay (EIA). This enzyme, in turn, when later exposed to an appropriate substrate, will react with the substrate in such a manner as to produce a chemical moiety which  
20 can be detected, for example, by spectrophotometric, fluorimetric or by visual means. Enzymes which can be used to detectably label the antibody include, but are not limited to, malate dehydrogenase, staphylococcal nuclease, delta-5-steroid isomerase, yeast alcohol  
25 dehydrogenase, alpha-glycerophosphate dehydrogenase, triose phosphate isomerase, horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, asparaginase, glucose oxidase, beta-galactosidase, ribonuclease, urease, catalase, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, glucoamylase and  
30 acetylcholinesterase. The detection can be accomplished by colorimetric methods which employ a chromogenic substrate for the enzyme. Detection may also be accomplished by visual comparison of the extent of enzymatic reaction of a substrate in  
35 comparison with similarly prepared standards.

Detection may be accomplished using any of a variety of other immunoassays. For example, by radioactively labeling the antibodies or antibody fragments, it is possible to detect an RPTP through the use of a radioimmunoassay (RIA) (see, for example, Work, T.S. et al., Laboratory Techniques and Biochemistry in Molecular Biology, North Holland Publishing Company, New York, 1978, which is incorporated by reference herein). The radioactive isotope can be detected by such means as the use of a gamma counter or a scintillation counter or by autoradiography.

It is also possible to label the antibody with a fluorescent compound. When the fluorescently labeled antibody is exposed to light of the proper wave length, its presence can then be detected due to fluorescence. Among the most commonly used fluorescent labelling compounds are fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, phycoerythrin, phycocyanin, allophycocyanin, o- phthaldehyde and fluorescamine.

The antibody can also be detectably labeled using fluorescence emitting metals such as  $^{152}\text{Eu}$ , or others of the lanthanide series. These metals can be attached to the antibody using such metal chelating groups as diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) or ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA).

The antibody also can be detectably labeled by coupling it to a chemiluminescent compound. The presence of the chemiluminescent-tagged antibody is then determined by detecting the presence of luminescence that arises during the course of a chemical reaction. Examples of particularly useful chemiluminescent labeling compounds are luminol, isoluminol, theromatic acridinium ester, imidazole, acridinium salt and oxalate ester.

Likewise, a bioluminescent compound may be used to label the antibody of the present invention.

Bioluminescence is a type of chemiluminescence found  
5 in biological systems in which a catalytic protein increases the efficiency of the chemiluminescent reaction. The presence of a bioluminescent protein is determined by detecting the presence of luminescence. Important bioluminescent compounds for purposes of  
10 labeling are luciferin, luciferase and aequorin.

The antibody molecules of the present invention may be adapted for utilization in an immunometric assay, also known as a "two-site" or "sandwich" assay. In a typical immunometric assay, a quantity of  
15 unlabeled antibody (or fragment of antibody) is bound to a solid support and a quantity of detectably labeled soluble antibody is added to permit detection and/or quantitation of the ternary complex formed between solid-phase antibody, antigen, and labeled  
20 antibody.

Typical, and preferred, immunometric assays include "forward" assays in which the antibody bound to the solid phase is first contacted with the sample being tested to extract the antigen from the sample by  
25 formation of a binary solid phase antibody-antigen complex. After a suitable incubation period, the solid support is washed to remove the residue of the fluid sample, including unreacted antigen, if any, and then contacted with the solution containing an unknown  
30 quantity of labeled antibody (which functions as a "reporter molecule"). After a second incubation period to permit the labeled antibody to complex with the antigen bound to the solid support through the unlabeled antibody, the solid support is washed a  
35 second time to remove the unreacted labeled antibody.

In another type of "sandwich" assay, which may also be useful with the antigens of the present invention, the so-called "simultaneous" and "reverse" assays are used. A simultaneous assay involves a single incubation step as the antibody bound to the solid support and labeled antibody are both added to the sample being tested at the same time. After the incubation is completed, the solid support is washed to remove the residue of fluid sample and uncomplexed labeled antibody. The presence of labeled antibody associated with the solid support is then determined as it would be in a conventional "forward" sandwich assay.

In the "reverse" assay, stepwise addition first of a solution of labeled antibody to the fluid sample followed by the addition of unlabeled antibody bound to a solid support after a suitable incubation period is utilized. After a second incubation, the solid phase is washed in conventional fashion to free it of the residue of the sample being tested and the solution of unreacted labeled antibody. The determination of labeled antibody associated with a solid support is then determined as in the "simultaneous" and "forward" assays.

The presence of normally functioning RPTP in a subject can also be tested using direct enzymatic assays, for the tyrosine phosphatase activity. Such biochemical measurements can be performed in vitro, using purified enzymes, allowing precise measurements of enzyme activity, or with membrane preparations, or whole cells, where the net phosphotyrosine level is determined.

In additional embodiments of the present invention, a DNA sequence encoding a RPTP molecule and methods for expressing the DNA sequence are provided.

One of ordinary skill in the art will know how to identify and clone additional RPTP molecules, of human or other mammalian species, which have sequence  
5   homology to the RPTP molecules described herein, using the genetic sequences and oligonucleotides of the present invention without undue experimentation. Furthermore, manipulation of the genetic constructs of the present invention allow the grafting of a  
10   particular ligand-binding receptor domain onto the transmembrane and catalytic portions of the RPTP resulting in chimeric molecules. Non-limiting examples of such chimeric molecules include the RPTP wherein the receptor is an epidermal growth factor  
15   receptor, a fibroblast growth factor receptor, and the like. Genetically engineered chimeric receptors are known in the art (see, for example, Riedel, H. et al., Nature 324:628-670 (1986)).

Genetic constructs encoding RPTP $\alpha$ , functional  
20   derivative thereof, and chimeric molecules such as those described above, can be used in gene therapy. An abnormal or dysfunctional RPTP, which results in disease, may be replaced by infusion of cells of the desired lineage (such as hemopoietic cells, for  
25   example) transfected with a normal RPTP. Alternatively, or additionally, cells carrying a chimeric RPTP having a receptor to a ligand of choice (e.g. EGF) can be used for such gene therapy.

The recombinant DNA molecules of the present  
30   invention can be produced through any of a variety of means, such as, for example, DNA or RNA synthesis, or more preferably, by application of recombinant DNA techniques. Techniques for synthesizing such molecules are disclosed by, for example, Wu, R., et al. (Prog. Nucl. Acid. Res. Molec. Biol. 21:101-141  
35   (1978)). Procedures for constructing recombinant

molecules in accordance with the above- described method are disclosed by Sambrook et al. (supra).

5 The 3' terminus of the recombinant molecule of this invention is preferably treated to render it unsuitable for polymerization. Such treatment may be accomplished by blocking the terminus by chemical means, or by modifying the terminal bases such that they sterically interfere with polymerase action. In  
10 a preferred embodiment, such treatment is accomplished by immobilizing the 3' terminus, such as by coupling it to a solid support (such as, for example, glass, plastic, latex, etc.). The support may be of any form (i.e. a sheet, rod, sphere, ovoid, etc. Procedures  
15 for such immobilization are well known to those of ordinary skill. In the most preferred embodiment, the 3' end of the recombinant molecule is covalently bound to the solid support. A spacer region may be used to extend the probe outward from the solid support as  
20 long as (1) it will not sterically hinder any function or characteristic of the recombinant molecule, and (2) the sequence of the spacer region does not participate in the hybridization or polymerization reactions of the assay. It is typically desirable to immobilize  
25 several, and preferably, a large number of such recombinant molecule to the support.

Oligonucleotides representing a portion of an RPTP are useful for screening for the presence of genes encoding such proteins and for the cloning of  
30 RPTP genes. Techniques for synthesizing such oligonucleotides are disclosed by, for example, Wu, R., et al., Prog. Nucl. Acid. Res. Molec. Biol. 21:101-141 (1978)).

Protein molecules are fragmented as with cyanogen  
35 bromide, or with proteases such as papain, chymotrypsin, trypsin, etc. (Oike, Y., et al., J.

Biol. Chem. 257:9751-9758 (1982); Liu, C., et al.,  
Int. J. Pept. Protein Res. 21:209-215 (1983)). Because  
the genetic code is degenerate, more than one codon  
5 may be used to encode a particular amino acid (Watson,  
J.D., In: Molecular Biology of the Gene, 4th Ed.,  
Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Co., Inc., Menlo Park, CA  
(1987)). Using the genetic code, one or more  
different oligonucleotides can be identified, each of  
10 which would be capable of encoding the amino acid.  
The probability that a particular oligonucleotide  
will, in fact, constitute the actual XXX-encoding  
sequence can be estimated by considering abnormal base  
pairing relationships and the frequency with which a  
15 particular codon is actually used (to encode a  
particular amino acid) in eukaryotic cells. Such  
"codon usage rules" are disclosed by Lathe, R., et  
al., J. Molec. Biol. 183:1-12 (1985). Using the  
"codon usage rules" of Lathe, a single  
20 oligonucleotide, or a set of oligonucleotides, that  
contains a theoretical "most probable" nucleotide  
sequence capable of encoding the RPTP sequences is  
identified.

Although occasionally an amino acid sequences may  
25 be encoded by only a single oligonucleotide,  
frequently the amino acid sequence may be encoded by  
any of a set of similar oligonucleotides.  
Importantly, whereas all of the members of this set  
contain oligonucleotides which are capable of encoding  
30 the peptide fragment and, thus, potentially contain  
the same oligonucleotide sequence as the gene which  
encodes the peptide fragment, only one member of the  
set contains the nucleotide sequence that is identical  
to the nucleotide sequence of the gene. Because this  
35 member is present within the set, and is capable of  
hybridizing to DNA even in the presence of the other

members of the set, it is possible to employ the unfractionated set of oligonucleotides in the same manner in which one would employ a single  
5 oligonucleotide to clone the gene that encodes the peptide.

The oligonucleotide, or set of oligonucleotides, containing the theoretical "most probable" sequence capable of encoding the RPTP fragment is used to  
10 identify the sequence of a complementary oligonucleotide or set of oligonucleotides which is capable of hybridizing to the "most probable" sequence, or set of sequences. An oligonucleotide containing such a complementary sequence can be  
15 employed as a probe to identify and isolate the RPTP gene (Sambrook et al., supra).

A suitable oligonucleotide, or set of oligonucleotides, which is capable of encoding a fragment of the RPTP gene (or which is complementary  
20 to such an oligonucleotide, or set of oligonucleotides) is identified (using the above-described procedure), synthesized, and hybridized by means well known in the art, against a DNA or, more preferably, a cDNA preparation derived from cells  
25 which are capable of expressing the RPTP gene. Single stranded oligonucleotide molecules complementary to the "most probable" RPTP peptide encoding sequences can be synthesized using procedures which are well known to those of ordinary skill in the  
30 art (Belagaje, R., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 254:5765-5780 (1979); Maniatis, T., et al., In: Molecular Mechanisms in the Control of Gene Expression, Nierlich, D.P., et al., Eds., Acad. Press, NY (1976); Wu, R., et al., Prog. Nucl. Acid Res. Molec. Biol.  
35 21:101-141 (1978); Khorana, R.G., Science 203:614-625 (1979)). Additionally, DNA synthesis may be achieved



through the use of automated synthesizers. Techniques of nucleic acid hybridization are disclosed by Sambrook et al. (supra), and by Haymes, B.D., et al.

5 (In: Nucleic Acid Hybridization, A Practical Approach, IRL Press, Washington, DC (1985)), which references are herein incorporated by reference. Techniques such as, or similar to, those described above have successfully enabled the cloning of genes  
10 for human aldehyde dehydrogenases (Hsu, L.C., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:3771-3775 (1985)), fibronectin (Suzuki, S., et al., EMBO J. 4:2519-2524 (1985)), the human estrogen receptor gene (Walter, P., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:7889-7893  
15 (1985)), tissue-type plasminogen activator (Pennica, D., et al., Nature 301:214-221 (1983)) and human term placental alkaline phosphatase complementary DNA (Kam, W., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:(715-8719 (1985))).

20 In a alternative way of cloning the RPTP gene, a library of expression vectors is prepared by cloning DNA or, more preferably, cDNA (from a cell capable of expressing RPTP) into an expression vector. The library is then screened for members capable of  
25 expressing a protein which binds to anti-RPTP antibody, and which has a nucleotide sequence that is capable of encoding polypeptides that have the same amino acid sequence as RPTP, or fragments thereof. In this embodiment, DNA, or more preferably cDNA, is  
30 extracted and purified from a cell which is capable of expressing RPTP protein. The purified cDNA is fragmented (by shearing, endonuclease digestion, etc.) to produce a pool of DNA or cDNA fragments. DNA or cDNA fragments from this pool are then cloned into an  
35 expression vector in order to produce a genomic

library of expression vectors whose members each contain a unique cloned DNA or cDNA fragment.

5 An "expression vector" is a vector which (due to the presence of appropriate transcriptional and/or translational control sequences) is capable of expressing a DNA (or cDNA) molecule which has been cloned into the vector and of thereby producing a polypeptide or protein. Expression of the cloned  
10 sequences occurs when the expression vector is introduced into an appropriate host cell. If a prokaryotic expression vector is employed, then the appropriate host cell would be any prokaryotic cell capable of expressing the cloned sequences.  
15 Similarly, if a eukaryotic expression vector is employed, then the appropriate host cell would be any eukaryotic cell capable of expressing the cloned sequences. Importantly, since eukaryotic DNA may contain intervening sequences, and since such  
20 sequences cannot be correctly processed in prokaryotic cells, it is preferable to employ cDNA from a cell which is capable of expressing RPTP in order to produce a prokaryotic genomic expression vector library. Procedures for preparing  
25 cDNA and for producing a genomic library are disclosed by Sambrook et al. (supra).

A DNA sequence encoding the RPTP of the present invention, or its functional derivatives, may be recombined with vector DNA in accordance with  
30 conventional techniques, including blunt-ended or staggered-ended termini for ligation, restriction enzyme digestion to provide appropriate termini, filling in of cohesive ends as appropriate, alkaline phosphatase treatment to avoid undesirable joining,  
35 and ligation with appropriate ligases. Techniques for

such manipulations are disclosed by Sambrook et al., supra, and are well known in the art.

A nucleic acid molecule, such as DNA, is said to be "capable of expressing" a polypeptide if it contains nucleotide sequences which contain transcriptional and translational regulatory information and such sequences are "operably linked" to nucleotide sequences which encode the polypeptide.

An operable linkage is a linkage in which the regulatory DNA sequences and the DNA sequence sought to be expressed are connected in such a way as to permit gene expression. The precise nature of the regulatory regions needed for gene expression may vary from organism to organism, but shall in general include a promoter region which, in prokaryotes, contains both the promoter (which directs the initiation of RNA transcription) as well as the DNA sequences which, when transcribed into RNA, will signal the initiation of protein synthesis. Such regions will normally include those 5'-non-coding sequences involved with initiation of transcription and translation, such as the TATA box, capping sequence, CAAT sequence, and the like.

If desired, the non-coding region 3' to the gene sequence coding for the protein may be obtained by the above-described methods. This region may be retained for its transcriptional termination regulatory sequences, such as termination and polyadenylation.

Thus, by retaining the 3'-region naturally contiguous to the DNA sequence coding for the protein, the transcriptional termination signals may be provided. Where the transcriptional termination signals are not satisfactorily functional in the expression host cell, then a 3' region functional in the host cell may be substituted.

Two DNA sequences (such as a promoter region sequence and a RPTP-encoding sequence) are said to be operably linked if the nature of the linkage between the two DNA sequences does not (1) result in the introduction of a frame-shift mutation, (2) interfere with the ability of the promoter region sequence to direct the transcription of the RPTP gene sequence, or (3) interfere with the ability of the RPTP gene sequence to be transcribed by the promoter region sequence. A promoter region would be operably linked to a DNA sequence if the promoter were capable of effecting transcription of that DNA sequence. Thus, to express the protein, transcriptional and translational signals recognized by an appropriate host are necessary.

A promoter is a double-stranded DNA or RNA molecule which is capable of binding RNA polymerase and promoting the transcription of an "operably linked" nucleic acid sequence. As used herein, a "promoter sequence" is the sequence of the promoter which is found on that strand of the DNA or RNA which is transcribed by the RNA polymerase. A "promoter sequence complement" is a nucleic acid molecule whose sequence is the complement of a "promoter sequence." Hence, upon extension of a primer DNA or RNA adjacent to a single-stranded "promoter sequence complement" or, of a "promoter sequence," a double-stranded molecule is created which will contain a functional promoter, if that extension proceeds towards the "promoter sequence" or the "promoter sequence complement." This functional promoter will direct the transcription of a nucleic acid molecule which is operably linked to that strand of the double-stranded molecule which contains the "promoter sequence" (and

not that strand of the molecule which contains the "promoter sequence complement").

Certain RNA polymerases exhibit a high  
5 specificity for such promoters. The RNA polymerases of the bacteriophages T7, T3, and SP-6 are especially well characterized, and exhibit high promoter specificity. The promoter sequences which are specific for each of these RNA polymerases also direct  
10 the polymerase to utilize (i.e. transcribe) only one strand of the two strands of a duplex DNA template. The selection of which strand is transcribed is determined by the orientation of the promoter sequence. This selection determines the direction of  
15 transcription since RNA is only polymerized enzymatically by the addition of a nucleotide 5' phosphate to a 3' hydroxyl terminus.

Two sequences of a nucleic acid molecule are said to be "operably linked" when they are linked to each  
20 other in a manner which either permits both sequences to be transcribed onto the same RNA transcript, or permits an RNA transcript, begun in one sequence to be extended into the second sequence. Thus, two sequences, such as a promoter sequence and any other  
25 "second" sequence of DNA or RNA are operably linked if transcription commencing in the promoter sequence will produce an RNA transcript of the operably linked second sequence. In order to be "operably linked" it is not necessary that two sequences be immediately  
30 adjacent to one another.

Thus, as indicated above, in order to function as a promoter, a promoter sequence must be present as a double-stranded molecule. For the purposes of the present invention, the two strands of a functional  
35 promoter sequence are referred to as a "transcript" strand and a "complementary" strand. The "transcript"

strand is that strand of the duplex which will be transcribed by the RNA polymerase (i.e. which serves as the template for transcription). The

- 5 "complementary" strand is the strand which has a sequence complementary to the "transcript" strand, and which must be present, and hybridized to the "transcript" strand, in order for transcription to occur. Thus, when the "transcript" strand of a
- 10 promoter sequence is operably linked to a second sequence, hybridization of the "transcript" strand with the "complement" strand, will, in the presence of a polymerase, result in the transcription of the "transcript" strand, and will produce an RNA
- 15 transcript using the sequence of the "transcript" strand as a template.

The promoter sequences of the present invention may be either prokaryotic, eukaryotic or viral.

- Suitable promoters are repressible, or, more
- 20 preferably, constitutive. Examples of suitable prokaryotic promoters include promoters capable of recognizing the T4 (Malik, S. et al., J. Biol. Chem. 263:1174-1181 (1984); Rosenberg, A.H. et al., Gene 59:191-200 (1987); Shinedling, S. et al., J. Molec.
- 25 Biol. 195:471-480 (1987); Hu, M. et al., Gene 42:21-30 (1986)), T3, Sp6, and T7 (Chamberlin, M. et al., Nature 228:227-231 (1970); Bailey, J.N. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.) 80:2814-2818 (1983); Davanloo, P. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.)
- 30 81:2035-2039 (1984)) polymerases; the P<sub>R</sub> and P<sub>L</sub> promoters of bacteriophage  $\lambda$  (The Bacteriophage Lambda, Hershey, A.D., Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1973); Lambda II, Hendrix, R.W., Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring
- 35 Harbor, NY (1980)); the trp, recA, heat shock, and lacZ promoters of E. coli; the  $\alpha$ -amylase (Ulmanen, I.,

et al., J. Bacteriol. 162:176-182 (1985)) and the  $\sigma$ -28-specific promoters of B. subtilis (Gilman, M.Z., et al., Gene 32:11-20 (1984)); the promoters of the  
5 bacteriophages of Bacillus (Gryczan, T.J., In: The Molecular Biology of the Bacilli, Academic Press, Inc., NY (1982)); Streptomyces promoters (Ward, J.M., et al., Mol. Gen. Genet. 203:468-478 (1986)); the int promoter of bacteriophage  $\lambda$ ; the bla promoter of the  
10  $\beta$ -lactamase gene of pBR322, and the CAT promoter of the chloramphenicol acetyl transferase gene of pPR325, etc. Prokaryotic promoters are reviewed by Glick, B.R. (J. Ind. Microbiol. 1:277-282 (1987));  
Cenatiempo, Y. (Biochimie 68:505-516 (1986)); Watson, J.D. et al. (In: Molecular Biology of the Gene, Fourth Edition, Benjamin Cummins, Menlo Park, CA (1987)); and  
15 Gottesman, S. (Ann. Rev. Genet. 18:415-442 (1984)). Preferred eukaryotic promoters include the promoter of the mouse metallothionein I gene (Hamer, D., et al.,  
20 J. Mol. Appl. Gen. 1:273-288 (1982)); the TK promoter of Herpes virus (McKnight, S., Cell 31:355-365 (1982)); the SV40 early promoter (Benoist, C., et al., Nature (London) 290:304-310 (1981)); and the yeast  
gal4 gene promoter (Johnston, S.A., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA) 79:6971-6975 (1982); Silver, P.A., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA) 81:5951-  
25 5955 (1984)). All of the above listed references are incorporated by reference herein.

Strong promoters are preferred. Examples of such  
30 preferred promoters are those which recognize the T3, SP6 and T7 polymerases, the  $P_L$  promoter of bacteriophage  $\lambda$ , the recA promoter and the promoter of the mouse metallothionein I gene. A most preferred  
promoter for eukaryotic expression of RPTP is an SV40  
35 promoter such as that driving transcription in the pLSV vector (Livneh, E., et al., (1986) J. Biol. Chem.

261, 12490- 12497). The sequences of such polymerase recognition sites are disclosed by Watson, J.D. et al. (In: Molecular Biology of the Gene, Fourth Edition, Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Co., Inc., Menlo Park, CA, (1987)).

Having now generally described the invention, the same will be more readily understood through reference to the following example which is provided by way of illustration, and is not intended to be limiting of the present invention, unless specified.

6. EXAMPLE: ISOLATION AND ANALYSIS OF MURINE RPTP $\alpha$  cDNA CLONES

6.1. LIBRARY SCREENING

A mouse BALB/C brain cDNA library in  $\lambda$ gt11 (obtained from Dr. Y. Citri) was screened at relaxed stringency (6XSSC, 5XDenhardtts, 0.1% SDS, 50 mM Tris pH 7.5, 1 mM EDTA, 0.1 mg/ml salmon sperm DNA, hybridization temperature 50°C) using as a probe a 2400 bp BglIII-AccI fragment representing the intracellular and trans-membrane domains of the human T200 glycoprotein (Ralph, S.J. et al., (1987) EMBO J. 6, 1251-1257), which had been  $^{32}$ P-labeled using the random-priming method. Washing was performed at 50°C in 6XSSC, 0.1%SDS. Out of  $10^6$  clones, 51 positives were picked, selected and characterized by restriction enzyme mapping. EcoRI fragments of 0.95, 1.6 and 0.3 Kb isolated from the phage clone containing the longest insert ( $\lambda$ -109) were subcloned into the Bluescript KS plus and minus vectors. A series of nested deletions were generated by taking use of restriction sites common to the cloned cDNA fragments and the polylinker region of the plasmid vector. The



individual restriction sites used are indicated in Figure 1b. Single stranded DNA was prepared from these constructs, and used as a template for sequence analysis using the dideoxynucleotide chain termination method (Sequenase, United States Biochemical). All regions were sequenced on both strands. The relative order and orientation of the EcoRI fragments in the recombinant phage was determined by restriction mapping. To ascertain that the different EcoRI fragments did not correspond to unrelated cDNA fragments ligated together during the process of library construction, restriction mapping was also performed on a different and independent isolate,  $\lambda$ -113.

#### 6.2. RESULTS

Brain tissue already has proven to be a rich source of many types of tyrosine kinases, and recent biochemical evidence has also indicated the existence of multiple forms of PTPase activity (Jones, S.W. *et al.*, (1989) *J. Biol. Chem.* 264, 7747-7753). In order to search for new receptor-type PTPase, the present inventors screened at low stringency a mouse brain cDNA library, using as a hybridization probe the intracellular domain of human CD45 containing two tandem PTPase domains (Tonks, N.K. *et al.*, *supra*; Charbonneau, H. *et al.*, *supra*; Ralph, S.J. *et al.*, *supra*). Positive clones were classified by cross-hybridization and restriction mapping into several categories, and the longest phage insert ( $\lambda$ -109) corresponding to the most abundantly represented class was chosen for subcloning and further analysis.

The result of the nucleotide sequence analysis is shown in Figure 1, which presents the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:4) and the amino acid sequence

(SEQ ID NO:3) of murine RPTP $\alpha$ . Conceptual translation of the cDNA sequence reveals the existence of a major open reading frame of 794 amino acids, assuming that translation initiates at nucleotide 259 (an in-frame stop codon is present 60 nucleotides upstream). The putative initiation methionine codon is embedded in a relatively standard environment for initiation of translation (Kozak, M., (1987) Nucl. Ac. Res. 15, 8125-8148), and is followed by a characteristic hydrophobic stretch of amino acids which probably function as a signal peptide. According to the "-3,-1" rule (von Heijne, G. (1986) Nucl. Ac. Res. 14, 4683-4690), residues 20 and 25 are both likely candidates to constitute the N-terminus of the mature protein. A second hydrophobic stretch is found between amino acids 143 and 166, and is followed by a series of highly charged residues, consistent with the stop-transfer signals found to be associated with many membrane-spanning domains. The predicted intracellular domain of the protein consists of two tandem repeats having 44% sequence identity between each other (residues 259-486 and 552-776). Each of these repeats display significant sequence identity with the intracellular catalytic domains of the previously described transmembrane PTPase CD45 (Ralph, S.J. et al., supra) and LAR (Streuli, M. et al., (1988), supra) (45% and 53% amino acid sequence identity, respectively).

In contrast, the EMBL and GENBANK databases contain no significant homology to known sequences of the putative extracellular domain of the encoded protein. Features of the extracellular domain include a uniquely high content of serine and threonine residues (>32%), the absence of cysteine residues, and

the presence of 8 potential N-linked glycosylation sites.

5 It was concluded that the isolated cDNA encoded a new member of the transmembrane PTPase family having a novel type of extracellular domain. In view of its receptor-like structure and the likelihood that additional members of this family can be found based on the present experimental evidence, the name muRPTP $\alpha$  (murine receptor protein tyrosine phosphatase- $\alpha$ ) was  
10 chosen to designate this protein.

7. EXAMPLE: CHROMOSOMAL LOCALIZATION OF THE MOUSE RPTP $\alpha$  GENE

15 STS/A, 020/A, CXS and OXA recombinant inbred (RI) mice, and CXB RI strains N, O, P, Q, and R were a gift from Dr. Jo Hilgers (The Netherlands Cancer Institute). All other inbred mice were purchased from  
20 the Jackson Laboratory (Bar Harbor, Maine). Backcross (BC) animals were bred at New York University with inbred progenitors obtained from the Jackson Laboratory. The female parent is named first in all crosses and F1 designations.

25 Spleen genomic DNA from the AKXD, AKXL, BXD, BXH and G, H, I SWXL RI strains, and from CXB, RI strains D, E, G, H, I, J, and K was purchased from the DNA Resource at the Jackson Laboratory. For all other mice, genomic DNA was prepared from crude liver nuclei  
30 by a standard sequence of protease digestion, phenol and chloroform extraction, and ethanol precipitation. Mouse genomic DNAs were subjected to Southern blotting analysis by slight modifications of standard procedures, exactly as described previously (Silver, J. (1985) J. Hered. 76, 436-440). A 1.8 kb EcoRI  
35 fragment corresponding to the intracellular phosphatase domains of RPTP $\alpha$ , and a 0.7 kb SacII-EcoRI

fragment corresponding to its extracellular and transmembrane domains, were cloned into the Bluescript KS vector, yielding plasmids p109 and p923, respectively.

DNA restriction fragment length variants associated with the Il-1a locus (interleukin-1 alpha) were detected by Southern blotting as described previously (D'Eustachio, P. et al., (1987)

Immunogenetics 26, 339-343). The significance of deviations from 1:1 segregation for pairs of markers was calculated by the Bayesian method of Silver and Buckler (Silver, J. et al., (1986) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83, 1423-1427); Blank, R.D. et al., (1988) Genetics 120, 1073-1083). Map distances were estimated from recombination fractions measure in RI strain sets according to B.A. Taylor (in: Morse, H.C. III, ed., Origins of Inbred Mice, Academic Press, New York, 1978, pp. 423-438), and their associated 95% binomial confidence limits were calculated according to Silver (1985, supra). Probabilities of alternative orders of trios of markers were calculated according to D. Bishop ((1985) Genet. Epidemiol. 2, 349-361, equation 1). Computations were carried out on a VAX6000-410 computer.

Southern blotting analyses of genomic DNA from inbred strains of mice revealed two useful restriction length variants, one visualized with a probe corresponding to the intracellular domain of murine RPTP $\alpha$  (p109) and one visualized with an extracellular and transmembrane domains probe (p923). Together, these variants allowed definition of three allelic

forms of muRPTP $\alpha$  among the 10 inbred strains of mice surveyed (Table I).

**TABLE I**

**Restriction Fragment Length Variants**  
**Detected by muRPTP $\alpha$  Probes**

Allele	<u>Probe</u>		Mouse Strains
	p109	p923	
a	9.4	5.9+4.2	BALB/cJ
b	6.5	4.2+1.8	C57BL/6J, C57L/J, DBA/2J
c	6.5	5.9+4.2	C3H/HeJ, 020/A, AKR/J, SWR/J, SJL/J, STS/A

Liver genomic DNA digested with TaqI restriction endonuclease was analyzed by Southern blotting. Fragment sizes in kilobases are shown.

Inheritance of these alleles in RI mice was scored. Comparison of the strain distribution patterns observed for murine RPTP $\alpha$  (Table II) with those previously observed for other markers of known chromosomal location in these mice indicated close linkage between the muRPTP $\alpha$  and Il-1a (Interleukin-1) loci on chromosome 2 (3 RI strains among 89 examined). This degree of concordance has a probability of less than 0.00001 of occurring as a chance event were the loci unlinked. The observed fraction of recombinant strains indicates a map distance of 0.9 cM between the loci (95% confidence limits 0.2 - 0.6 cM).



Following the inheritance of muRPTP $\alpha$ , Il-1 $\alpha$  and a (nonagouti) among progeny of reciprocal backcross between the C57BL/6J and SWR/J strains confirmed the linkage of muRPTP $\alpha$  and Il-1 $\alpha$ , and suggested an order for the two genes (Table III). Of 150 progeny, 14 were recombinant between muRPTP $\alpha$  and a, and one was recombinant between muRPTP $\alpha$  and Il-1 $\alpha$ . If the locus order were: centromere - Il-1 $\alpha$  - muRPTP $\alpha$  - a, these results would require the occurrence of no double crossovers; alternative orders require one or 14 such events, and, evaluated according to the method of Bishop (supra), are at least 9.5-fold less likely. The distance between Il-1 $\alpha$  and muRPTP $\alpha$ , 0.6 cM (95% confidence limits: 0.1-2.4 cM), agrees within sampling fluctuation with the distance estimated from the RI strain data. Comparison of these results with results recently obtained for Bmp-2a (Bone morphogenic protein 2a, Dickinson, M.E. et al., (1990) Genomics 6, 505-520) suggests that the two genes may be closely linked, although there is no obvious structural homology between them.

**TABLE III**

**Linkage Among Markers of Chromosome 2 in Backcross BC Progeny**

A. ALLELE COMBINATIONS FROM F<sub>1</sub> PARENT AND THE ACTUAL NUMBERS OF C57BL/6J-DERIVED (b) AND SWR/J-DERIVED (s) ALLELES FOUND

LOCUS	POSSIBLE ALLELE COMBINATION								Σb	Σs
Il-1a	b	s	b	s	b	s	b	s	76	74
R-PTP-α	b	s	b	s	s	b	s	b	77	73
a	b	s	s	b	s	b	b	s	69	81

B. NUMBERS OF PROGENY FROM EACH BACKCROSS THAT INHERITED EACH POSSIBLE ALLELE COMBINATION.

BACKCROSS	NUMBER OF PROGENY							
F <sub>1</sub> x B	44	43	9	1	0	1	0	0
B x F <sub>1</sub>	21	27	2	2	0	0	0	0
	135	14	1	0				

150 progeny from BC between (C57BL/6J x SWR/J)F<sub>1</sub> (F<sub>1</sub>) and C57BL/6J (B) mice were typed visually for inheritance of the nonagouti (a) marker and, by Southern blotting, for alleles of the murPTPα and Il-1a loci.

8. EXAMPLE: EXPRESSION OF MURINE RPTPα RNA

8.1. Northern Analysis

Poly A<sup>+</sup> RNA was prepared from adult mouse tissues and cell lines by oligo(dT) selection as described (Vennström, B. et al., (1982) Cell 28, 135-143), fractionated (5μg per lane) on a formaldehyde-containing gel and transferred to nitrocellulose (Hybond C, Amersham) using standard procedures. A <sup>32</sup>P-labelled probe was prepared by primer extension on a single-stranded template consisting of the entire λ-109 cDNA cloned into the EcoRI site of the Bluescript vector in the antisense orientation, using the Klenow



fragment of DNA polymerase for elongation from an annealed T7 primer, in the presence of  $^{32}\text{P}$ - dATP. Hybridization was performed at 42°C in 50% formamide, 5xSSC, 25 mM  $\text{KPO}_4$ , 5X Denhardt's, 10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  salmon sperm DNA, and 10% sulfate. Washing was done at 48°C in 0.1X SSC, 0.1% SDS. Higher stringency washes (58°C) of the filter did not noticeably affect the hybridization pattern.

### 8.2. EXPRESSION OF THE MURINE RPTP $\alpha$ PROTEIN.

The entire cDNA insert from phage  $\lambda$ -109 was released as one fragment from the phage using partial EcoRI digestion, and cloned into the Bluescript KS vector. A cDNA fragment lacking most of the untranslated leader sequence (starting from the Sac II site at position 226; see Figure 1b) was subcloned into the SV40 promoter driven pLSV-vector (Livneh, E., *et al.*, (1986) J. Biol. Chem. 261, 12490-12497), and the resulting plasmid DNA (pLSV-PTP- $\alpha$ ) was transfected into COS cells using the DEAE-dextran method (Lopata, M.A. *et al.*, (1984) Nucl. Ac. Res. 12, 5707-5717). The expression vector pLSV $\Delta$ C encoding the N-terminally truncated muRPTP $\alpha$  protein was used as a control in the immunoprecipitation experiment.

### 8.3. Results

Poly A<sup>+</sup> RNA from various mouse tissues was prepared to study the expression of the muRPTP $\alpha$  gene. Northern analysis (Figure 2) revealed a wide pattern of expression. A 3.0 kB mRNA was present in all tissues examined, except spleen, with brain and kidney showing the highest levels of expression. An mRNA of similar size could also be observed in the NIH-3T3 mouse fibroblast line, 2.2, and the prepro-B lymphoid cell line, BAF (Figure 2). Shorter exposure of the

Northern blot clearly showed that in addition a second mRNA species of very similar size (3.2 kb) is present in several tissues (e.g. brain) in lower amounts. The data also suggest that, although a poly A tail and a polyadenylation signal at the 3' end of the cDNA sequence were not observed, the isolated cDNA clone (2872 nucleotides) closely matches the full length of the mRNA.

## 9. EXAMPLE: TRANSIENT EXPRESSION OF THE MURINE RPTP $\alpha$ PROTEIN

### 9.1. ANTIBODY PREPARATION AND IMMUNOPRECIPITATION

Rabbits were injected with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the predicted C-terminus of the  $\mu$ RPTP $\alpha$  protein (residues 777-794) coupled to BSA using EDCI (1-ethyl-3-(dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide) as a coupling reagent. Antigen was injected intradermally and subcutaneously in an emulsion of 1 mg peptide and complete Freund's adjuvant. Three booster injections were given at 2-3 week intervals with 0.5 mg peptide and incomplete adjuvant. An antiserum obtained using this method was designated "2A." Metabolic [ $^{35}$ S]-methionine labelling, cell extract preparation (60 hours after transfection) and indirect immunoprecipitation using protein-A-Sepharose were performed using standard procedures (Yarden, Y. et al., (1987) EMBO J. 6, 3341- 3351).

### 9.2. Results

In order to determine the size of the mature protein, we cloned the  $\mu$ RPTP $\alpha$  cDNA with the exception of most of the untranslated leader into the pLSV vector (Livneh, E., et al., (1986) J. Biol. Chem. 261, 12490-12497) under the control of the SV40 promoter,

yielding the expression vector pLSV-PTP- $\alpha$ . The vector was transfected into COS cells, and 60 hours later [<sup>35</sup>S]-methionine labelled total cell extracts were  
5 prepared for immunoprecipitation, using antiserum 2A.

As seen in Figure 3, the antiserum recognized several bands, one of which, a diffuse band of 130 kDa (arrow), was only present in immunoprecipitates from transfected cells (lane 5), but not from mock-  
10 transfected cells (lane 3) (transfected with pLSV without the muRPTP $\alpha$  cDNA). Precipitation could be competed out by the peptide used for immunization (lane 6).

The difference between the predicted (88 kDa) and  
15 observed (130 kDa) molecular weights for the muRPTP $\alpha$  protein is ascribed to its extensive glycosylation.

As an additional control for the specificity of the antiserum, we also transfected COS cells with a N-truncated version of the muRPTP $\alpha$  cDNA (starting at  
20 amino acid 214, and thus lacking the transmembrane and extracellular domains) in the same vector. A new and abundant protein with an apparent molecular weight of 55 kDa appeared in immunoprecipitates from cells transfected with this vector, which was again competed  
25 out by the antigenic peptide (lanes 7 and 8). The higher abundance of the truncated protein as compared to the mature muRPTP $\alpha$  protein was a consistent observation over several independent transfection experiments.

30

### 9.3. GENERAL DISCUSSION FOR SECTIONS 6-9

The Examples presented above describe the identification of a novel receptor-like PTPase, RPTP $\alpha$ , having a broad pattern of expression. RPTPs are  
35 therefore expected to have widespread functions beyond

the regulation of lymphoid cell activity, as was previously thought based on study of CD45.

Studies using monoclonal antibodies directed  
5 against the extracellular domain of CD45 proteins showed that cross-linking of RPTPs can have profound effects on various cellular activities, although a direct effect on PTPase enzymatic activity remains to be shown. However, since ligand-induced receptor  
10 clustering is a central event in transmembrane signalling by receptor tyrosine kinases (Ullrich, A. et al., supra), it is proposed by the inventors that putative extracellular ligands for RPTPs have the capacity to regulate the activity of RPTPs in vivo.

15 In a manner analogous to that proposed for receptor tyrosine kinases (PTKs), RPTPs are proposed to have arisen through several gene fusion events between an ancestral PTPase domain, and domains capable of binding extracellular ligands (Ullrich, A.  
20 et al., Hanks, S.K. et al., supra).

The variety of extracellular domains potentially joined to PTPase domains to form receptor-like proteins are expected to reflect the range of possible ligands able to act by similar mechanisms. The  
25 availability of cloned RPTPs, such as those disclosed herein, will be valuable in determining their substrate specificity and in understanding their function and manipulating their activity.

RPTPs might have a broad specificity directed to-  
30 wards major tyrosine kinase substrates, with their different extracellular domains mainly allowing for different regulatory mechanisms responsive to different signals in the extracellular environment. Based on this view, they are expected to modulate the  
35 responsiveness of a cell to those polypeptide growth factors which act through receptor protein tyrosine

kinases. As with PTK's, ligand binding would lead to an activation of enzymatic activity. Viewed in this light, RPTP $\alpha$  and molecules like it, would be negative growth regulators and can be considered potential recessive oncogenes.

For instance, deletion of portions of murine chromosome 2, to which RPTP $\alpha$  maps, appears to be an early event in the development of radiation-induced myeloid leukemia in SJL/J mice (Tracktenbrot, L. et al., (1988) Leukemia 2, 545-550), consistent with the recessive oncogene notion. Furthermore, rearrangements involving human chromosome 20 (to which the human RPTP $\alpha$  gene maps) have been linked to human lymphoid leukemia (Mitelman, F. (ed.) Catalog of Chromosome Aberrations in Human Cancer, A. Liss, New York).

Alternatively, RPTP $\alpha$  may act in a manner analogous to that proposed for the interaction between CD45 and c-lck (Oostergaard, H.L. et al., (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86, 8959-8963; Mustelin, T. et al., (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86, 6302-6306). According to this view, RPTP $\alpha$  would dephosphorylate negative regulatory sites in membrane-associated PTKs which are not receptors, and which are more widely expressed than lck (such as, for example, the tyr<sup>527</sup> site in pp60<sup>c-src</sup>). Acting in this manner, RPTP $\alpha$  would be implicated in positive growth control and differentiation.

Although the inventors do not intend to be bound by any particular theory, the high interspecies conservation of the catalytic domains of the various RPTPs indicate an important role for these receptors in cell growth control.

10. EXAMPLE: ISOLATION AND  
CHARACTERIZATION OF HUMAN RPTP cDNA

(See, also, Kaplan, R. et al., Proc. Natl.  
Acad. Sci. USA 87:7000-7004 (1990))

10.1. Materials

Restriction endonucleases and modifying enzymes were purchases from Boehringer-Mannheim or New England Biolabs. Taq DNA polymerase was from Perkin-Elmer/Cetus. The  $\lambda$ gt11 forward and reverse primers (24-mers) used in the polymerase chain reactions as well as all sequencing primers, were synthesized on an automated DNA synthesizer (Applied Biosystems, model 380A) using either methoxy or  $\beta$ -cyanoethyl phosphoramidites (House, C., et al., J. Biol. Chem., 262:772-777 (1987)). The  $\lambda$ gt11 human brainstem cDNA library was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (no. 37432). The LCA (CD45) clone used as a probe for screening the library was received from E.H. Fischer (University of Washington, Seattle). All sequencing reactions were performed using the Sequenase kit (United States Biochemical).

10.2. Methods

Approximately 300,000 plaques from a  $\lambda$ gt11 cDNA library of 1-day-old human infant brainstem were screened on duplicate nitrocellulose filters under conditions of reduced stringency with a nick-translated LCA probe that spanned both conserved phosphatase domains (Charbonneau, H. et al., 1989, supra).

Hybridization was carried out at 55°C overnight in a solution of 5x SSPE (SSPE is 10 mM  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , pH 7.4/0.18 M NaCl/1 mM EDTA) containing 0.25% nonfat dry milk, 0.1% SDS, and  $^{32}\text{P}$ -labeled LCA probe at  $10^6$  cpm/ml. The filters were washed three times for 20 min at 55°C in 2 x SSPE/0.2% SDS and then processed for

autoradiography. This screen yielded 79 duplicate positives; 12 of these, showing varying degrees of hybridization to the LCA probe, were plaque-purified  
5 by repetition screening with the same probe. The polymerase chain reaction (Saiki, R.K., et al., Science, 230:1350-1354 (1985)) was then used to determine the sizes of the cDNA inserts. The DNA templates consisted of portions of the eluates from  
10 each pure plaque, heated at 75°C for 15 min. to release the DNA. The templates were primed with the  $\lambda$ gt11 forward and reverse primers. The reaction mixtures (0.1 ml) were prepared as described (Dionne, C.A. et al., Biotechniques 8:190-194 (1990)).  
15 Amplification was achieved by performing 30 cycles, each including 1.5 min of denaturation at 94°C, 2 min of annealing at 65°C, and 4 min of extension at 72°C, in an automated Perkin-Elmer/Cetus DNA thermal cycler. A portion of each sample (15  $\mu$ l) was analyzed by  
20 electrophoresis through a 1% agarose gel containing ethidium bromide at 1  $\mu$ g/ml (Sambrook et al., supra). DNA was prepared from the 4 largest clones by using LambdaSorb (Promega) and then digested with EcoRI. The fragments were subcloned separately into the EcoRI  
25 site of M13mp18 for sequencing. Nucleotide sequences were determined by the dideoxynucleotide chain-termination method (Sanger, F., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 74:5463- 5467 (1977)) using modified T7 polymerase (Tabor, S. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad.  
30 Sci. USA 84:4767- 4771 (1987)).

All computer analyses of sequence data were performed on a Micro VAX II using programs written by IntelliGenetics. DNA sequences were analyzed and assembled using the GEL program. Hydrophobic analyses  
35 of proteins were based on the algorithm of Kyte and Doolittle (Kyte, J. et al., J. Mol. Biol. 157:105-132

(1982)), as implemented in the PEP program. Protein sequence alignments were done using the GENALIGN program (Sobel, E. et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 14:363-374 (1985); Karlin, S. et al., Mol. Biol. Evol. 1:357-370 (1984); Needleman, S.B. et al., J. Mol. Biol. 48:443-453 (1970)). Initial alignments were done using the Jimenez-Montano protein alphabet (Jimenez-Montano, M. et al., Proc. 7th Int'l. Biophysics Congress, 1981, Mexico City).

### 10.3. Results

In an effort to identify new members of the PTPase family, 300,000 plaques from a human infant brainstem cDNA library in  $\lambda$ gt11 were screened under nonstringent conditions using a nick-translated LCA probe that spanned both conserved phosphatase domains. Four of the initial 79 duplicate positives were sequenced in the entirety. Two clones, 31-4 and 27-1, contained overlapping portions of the entire coding region of a human RPTP (huRPTP) that was designated RPTP $\alpha$  (Figures 4 and 8). The combined lengths of clones 31-4 and 27-1 equaled 3615 bp (Figure 4A), encoding a protein of 802 amino acids (Figure 4D) and containing an additional 695 bp and 510 bp, respectively, of 5' and 3' untranslated region. Two of the four clones contained portions of genes coding for two additional RPTPs which have been designated  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  (Figure 5). Like RPTP $\alpha$ , these two proteins contain typical hydrophobic transmembrane regions and distinct extracellular domains, indicating that they also represent separate RPTPs.

Thus, the nucleotide sequence of human RPTP $\alpha$  (SEQ ID NO:2) is shown in Figure 8. The deduced amino acid sequence of the human RPTP $\alpha$  protein (SEQ ID NO:1) is shown in Figures 4D and 8.



The murine homologue of human RPTP $\alpha$  is described in Sections 6-9, above. A comparison of the mouse and human protein sequences (Figure 4D) indicates that, with the exception of the extracellular domain, where some variability exists, only 5 residues are found to differ between the two proteins.

An examination of the structure of human RPTP $\alpha$  reveals the following features: a relatively short extracellular domain consisting of 150 residues that includes a hydrophobic signal peptide containing the only cysteine in this region. There are eight potential N-glycosylation sites, as well as a number of potential O-glycosylation sites (since this domain is rich in serine and threonine). The extracellular domains of RPTP $\alpha$  and the LCA and LAR molecules described by others appear to be structurally unrelated. Human RPTP $\alpha$  has a hydrophobic transmembrane region anchored on both sides by charged residues. This is followed by the two tandemly repeated conserved phosphatase domains of about 235 residues each, which are separated by 57 amino acids, typical of RPTPs such as LCA, LAR and the two Drosophila PTPases, DLAR and DPTP.

Figures 5A and 5B show the alignments of the amino acids within the first and second conserved phosphatase domains, respectively, of LCA and RPTPs  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$ . It is readily apparent that among the four RPTPs,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  share the greatest sequence similarity. It was reported (Hunter, T. et al. supra) that among the sequences of the conserved phosphatase domains of PTPase 1B, LCA, LAR, DLAR and DPTP there are 29 invariant residues. While many of these residues are also present in both phosphatase domains of RPTP $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$ , it is interesting that the second conserved phosphatase domains of both  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  lack a number of

these amino acids, including the two cysteines at positions 104 and 201 in phosphatase domain 2 of LCA (see Figure 5B).

5

#### 10.4. Discussion

The sequences of the conserved phosphatase domains of the three human RPTPs identified here ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$ ) have been compared with one another as well as with those of LCA, LAR, and two soluble PTPases, placental phosphatase 1B and T-cell PTPase (Table IV). The two soluble enzymes have a sequence identity of 70%; however, when each is compared with the RPTPs (Phosphatase domains PD1 or PD2), this number drops to 29-42%. In all cases, the soluble PTPases showed a greater identity with PD1 than with PD2 of the RPTPs. RPTP $\alpha$  appears to be most related to LAR, since their PD1 sequences are 56% identical and their PD2 sequences are 52% identical. The conserved domains of RPTP $\beta$  and RPTP $\gamma$  are most related to each other, even more so than are the two soluble PTPases,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  being 75% identical in both PD1 and PD2. It is interesting that, in general, the sequence relationship between PD1 and PD2 within any RPTP appears to be no closer than that seen between different members of the family, i.e., the identities between PD1 and PD2 range from a high of 47% for LAR to a low of 29% for RPTP  $\gamma$ .

While the cytoplasmic domains of RPTP $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  are highly conserved, the extracellular domains of these receptors are unrelated to one another as well as to those of LAR and LCA. This suggests that each of these receptors has its own distinct ligand. It is likely that the binding of such ligands to the RPTPs plays a crucial role, together with growth factor receptors exhibiting PTKase activity, in the

regulation of the level of tyrosine phosphorylation of targets proteins involved in signal transduction. The diversity of the RPTPs described herein reveals the existence of a multigene family. Greater understanding of structure-function relationships among these membrane receptors will provide important insights into the mechanisms involved in cell growth, differentiation, and oncogenesis.

Table IV

Identities Between Conserved Phosphatase Domains (Percent)

	PTPase 1B	T-cell PTPase	LCA		LAR		RPTPase $\alpha$		RPTPase $\beta$		RPTPase $\gamma$	
			PD1	PD2	PD1	PD2	PD1	PD2	PD1	PD2	PD1	PD2
PTPase 1B	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T-cell PTPase	70	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LCA PD1	37	36	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LCA PD2	30	26	31	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LAR PD1	39	42	50	28	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LAR PD2	29	33	42	34	45	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
RPTP $\alpha$ PD1	36	38	50	32	56	45	100	..	..	..	..	..
RPTP $\alpha$ PD2	33	34	40	32	41	52	43	100	..	..	..	..
RPTP $\beta$ PD1	35	39	41	31	33	41	47	33	100	..	..	..
RPTP $\beta$ PD2	29	30	31	30	31	34	31	37	30	100	..	..
RPTP $\gamma$ PD1	35	34	32	29	39	36	34	32	75	27	100	..
RPTP $\gamma$ PD2	29	29	30	28	32	36	31	34	33	75	29	100

Alignments of the conserved phosphatase domains were carried out as described above. The regions compared are designated in Figure 4C and Figure 5. PD=phosphatase domain.

# 11. EXAMPLE: EXPRESSION OF HUMAN RPTP $\alpha$ BY NORTHERN BLOT ANALYSIS

Samples containing either 20  $\mu$ g of total RNA or 2  $\mu$ g of poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA were resolved in a formaldehyde/agarose gel and transferred to nitrocellulose. RPTP $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ -actin probes were labeled by random priming (Sambrook et al., supra). Hybridizations and washes were carried out at 65°C as described (Church, G., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.

USA, 81:1991- 1995 (1984)). Blots hybridized with the RPTP $\alpha$  probe were exposed to XAR-2-x-ray film (Kodak) with an intensifying screen for 72 hr at -80°C.

5 Results were obtained from the actin-probe blots after 15 hr under the same conditions.

RPTP $\alpha$  expression was examined in various cell lines and tissues (Figure 6). The results indicate the presence of two major RNA transcripts of  
10 approximately 4.3 and 6.3 kb, respectively. The larger of the two species appears to be more prevalent in fetal tissues and is particularly prominent in the poly(A)<sup>+</sup> fetal liver sample, where there is also the highest relative amount of the 4.3-kb transcript. It  
15 is possible that the different expression of the two transcripts is developmentally regulated and/or a result of alternative splicing mechanisms, a feature seen with LCA (Ralph, S.J. supra). The adult brain shows relatively less expression of RPTP $\alpha$ . The  
20 results suggest that RPTP $\alpha$  is expressed to some degree throughout many tissues. Murine RPTP $\alpha$  was also shown to be expressed in many tissues and cell lines and most abundantly in brain and kidney (Sap, J., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 87:6112- 6116, (1990); see  
25 also Sections 8 and 9, above).

#### 12. EXAMPLE: CHROMOSOME LOCALIZATION OF THE HUMAN RPTP $\alpha$ GENE

30 Isolation, propagation, and characterization of parental and somatic cell hybrids using in this study have been described (Durst, M. et al., Proc Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:1070- 1074 (1987); Ku, D-H. et al., Somatic Cell Mol. Genet. 15:297-307 (1989); Juan, C-  
35 C. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85:8910-8913 (1988)). Presence of specific human chromosomes or regions of chromosomes has been confirmed by DNA

hybridization using probes for genes assigned to specific chromosome regions. Hybrid DNAs were digested with an excess of restriction endonuclease HindIII or EcoRI, sized by electrophoresis in 0.8% agarose gels, transferred to nylon filters, and hybridized as described (Durst et al., supra). The RPTP $\alpha$  probe consisted of the 3'-most 0.8 kilobases (kb) of clone 31-4 (see Figure 4B).

DNAs from 17 rodent-human somatic cell hybrids carrying overlapping subsets of human chromosome regions representing the entire human genome were tested for presence of the human RPTP $\alpha$  locus by Southern blot analysis. The results (Figure 7) show that presence of the human RPTP $\alpha$  locus in hybrid cells correlates only with presence of a partial human chromosome 20. The data also allow a regional localization for the RPTP $\alpha$  locus, since hybrids PB5-1 and AB3 are each missing a part of the long arm of chromosome 20 and yet retain the RPTP $\alpha$  locus. Thus, the human RPTP $\alpha$  gene maps to 20pter-20q12.

Murine homologues of all human genes which have been mapped to human chromosome 20 map to mouse chromosome 2 (Lalley, P.A. et al., Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 51:503- 532 (1989)). This appears to be true for RPTP $\alpha$  as well (see Section 7, above). The long arm of human chromosome 20 is involved in translocation and deletions in myeloid disorders and neoplasms (Trent, J.M., et al., Cytogenet. Cell Genet., 51:533-562, (1989)). The human RPTP $\alpha$  locus may be specifically involved in deletion on 20q; in this case, it would strengthen the possibility of it being a tumor-suppressor gene or anti-oncogene. Similarly in mice, in the SJL/J strain, deletion of chromosome 2 appears to be involved in the development

of radiation-induced myeloid leukemia (Trakhtenbrot, L., et al., Leukemia, 2:545-550, (1988)).

5       The references cited above are all incorporated by reference herein, whether specifically incorporated or not.

10       Having now fully described this invention, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the same can be performed within a wide range of equivalent parameters, concentrations, and conditions without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention and without undue experimentation.

15       While this invention has been described in connection with specific embodiments thereof, it will be understood that it is capable of further modifications. This application is intended to cover any variations, uses, or adaptations of the inventions  
20 following, in general, the principles of the invention and including such departures from the present disclosure as come within known or customary practice within the art to which the invention pertains and as may be applied to the essential features hereinbefore  
25 set forth as follows in the scope of the appended claims.

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